The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Steamships New-York and Germania at this Port.

THE IMPENDING GERMANIC WAR

Hostilities Not Yet Commenced but Considered Imminent.

Neither of the Armed Powers Willing to Strike the First Blow.

Important Declaration by the Emperor Napoleon.

He Desires to Maintain the Neutral Position of France.

Indications of What Would Have Been His Programme in the Conference.

Debate in the British House of Commons on the State of Europe.

Complete Rupture of Diplomatic Relations Between Austria and Prussia.

Evacuation of Holstein by the Austrians.

Landing of Garibaldi in Italy — He is Enthusiastically Received.

The steamships *New-York* and *Germania*, from Southampton June 13, arrived at this port last evening, with three days later intelligence.

The news from the Continent is important. Hostilities had not broken out, but diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia had been suspended, the Austrian forces had retired from Holstein, and war was regarded as inevitable. GARIBALDI had landed in Italy, and immediately proceeded to Como. This was considered an ominous step.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

Important Declaration by the Emperor Napoleon—France to Remain Neutral —What Napoleon Would Have Desired of the Conference.

In the Corps Legislatif of June 12, M. ROUHER read a letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in which His Majesty, after detailing the efforts made in common with England and Russia to prevent an armed conflict, says:

"Had the Conference assembled, my Government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension even of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great Power, and of the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality. [Cheers.] *We should have declared for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia, better geographical boundaries; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation.*

The Conference has failed. Will France be led to draw the sword? *The French Government thinks not.* Whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France.

France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength." [Cheers.]

M. ROUHER said: I think that after this declaration the Corps Legislatif will understand the inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy. [Shouts of "Yes, yes!"]

MM. THIERS, FAURE, ALFRED, and LEROUX endeavored to prevent the closing of the debate, but the subject was declared to be closed by 202 against 34 votes, and the Chamber passed to the vote on the amended Budget, which was adopted by 232 against 18 votes.

The sitting then terminated.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

Important Debate in the British House of Commons on the European Question.

In the British House of Commons, on Monday, June 11, Mr. KINGLAKE said:

I have some questions to put to the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the aspect of affairs on the Continent of Europe; and desiring to preface my questions by some few remarks, I undertake to place myself in order by concluding with a motion. I take the liberty of addressing these questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer rather than to my honorable friend the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, not only because the questions are of so great importance that the House has a right to expect an answer from a member of the Cabinet, but also, I may say, because one of the questions which I propose to address to the right honorable gentleman—namely, that which relates to advice tendered by Her Majesty's Government to some of the disputing States—has reference not only to advice which may have passed in the ordinary way through the Foreign Office, but also to advice, not necessarily of an official kind, which may have been given by some Cabinet Minister other than my Lord CLARENDON. The last accounts we have received—not, I think, by telegram but by letter—give us some reason for fearing that almost at this moment the peace of Europe may have been broken; because it appears that the Austrian commander proposes to assemble the Estates of Holstein at Altona, a suburb of Hamburg, and apprehensions exist that the Prussian commander will interfere with the assembling of the Estates, and prevent them from nominating, as they would do if left to themselves, the Duke of Augustenburg. In this condition of things I think it is right that the House of Commons should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject; but I shall take care, as far as I am concerned, that no word shall fall from me tending in the slightest degree to aggravate the feelings unfortunately now existing between the parties. Now, Sir, the first thing that strikes one looking at this impending war is, that really there is not, as far as we know, anything which can be called a misunderstanding. On the part of Prussia—or rather I should say of Count BISMARCK—there is an unveiled desire to obtain the annexation of the Elbe Duchies, and on the part of Italy there is an unveiled desire to appropriate the territory of Venetia. Each of those States has, so far, one merit—that is, being free from all hypocrisy in the matter; and I own that up to the present moment—though we cannot tell what is passing to-day—I have not thought the hope of maintaining peace was so desperate that that the House of Commons should cease to take any interest in the negotiations preceding war, and be prepared to think only of the horrors which are to succeed those negotiations. There are several circumstances which I think might have enabled us to hope that what one may call the German quarrel, if it had stood alone, would now have been put an end to; because I think Count BISMARCK must have found that he was encountered by the opinion of the whole of Germany—encountered even by the opinion of the King's own subjects; and there have been symptoms of a similar feeling on the part of the troops; for, as the House must know, during the process of their being moved for war, the troops, when stopped on the march, have given indications of feelings strongly adverse to their own Government. In this state of circumstances Austria took the course of saying she was willing to submit the whole question to the Bund. There is ground for supposing that the dispute might have been arranged if there were nothing but the German question to be settled, because, as far as that question was concerned, the two Powers were willing to go into a Conference. Prussia was willing and Austria was willing, if there were nothing but the German question; but another matter, which I am now approaching, has presented the consideration of the German question by a Conference. It is a mistake to suppose that a Conference or a Congress—for there is not much difference between them—can do anything important in the way of depriving one State of territory and giving it to another; but it would have been quite open to the Powers, if a Conference had assembled, to come to such a determination on the matter question of the Duchies as would have put an end to the dispute. But, unfortunately, there was another element which entered into the discussion. The difficulty now is with regard to Venetia. I think it desirable for the House to understand the peculiar position in which Italy is placed at this moment. Italy, as a result of the treaty of Villafranca, is placed in a position of peculiar impunity. She is enabled to threaten a Power greater than herself; because the frontier which divides her from that Power is one guaranteed to her by France. The consequence is that Italy is so circumstanced that she has it in her power to act as a disturbing State in Europe, and to act in that way with impunity; because we all know that if Austria crosses the frontier into Lombardy she brings herself in contact with France. [Hear, hear.] Well, in that state of things, Italy has to watch her opportunity, she has to watch her opportunity even when there is not a quarrel. There has been no quarrel, as far as I know, between Italy and Austria; but Italy awaits as her opportunity the moment when Austria shall be engaged in a conflict with some other Power. That moment seems to have arrived, and the result is—I think I am not too rash in making the statement—that Italy has signed a convention with Prussia, involving an alliance, offensive and defensive, between those Powers. We should have this singular circumstance in the event of a war between Austria and Italy—that it would be a war without a quarrel. Now, I for one, cannot say that I blame Italy for seeking this opportunity. We know that revolutions cannot be made with rosewater [hear, hear;]—Italy is engaged in an enterprise; and forming a kingdom by taking provinces from other countries is an enterprise not to be executed without passing somewhat beyond the bounds of legality. I say, therefore, it is not for me, at all events, to blame Italy; but I think that refusing to blame Italy for seizing an opportunity is a very different thing from approving the conduct of other Powers which, from time to time, have encouraged her in taking a course which is now disturbing the peace of Europe. And when one comes to look at the extent to which these two aggressive Powers—if I may so call them—have been encouraged by bystanding Powers, I think we are able, as far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned, to be perfectly comfortable with regard to Prussia, at all events. I cannot imagine that any counsels other than those of a most pacific kind have ever been tendered to Prussia by Her Majesty's Government, and I believe there is no question that counsels of that kind have been tendered not merely in the ordinary way through the Foreign Office, but in a form which it was thought would be most likely to command the attention of the Prussian King. With regard to the extent of the encouragement which may have been given to Count BISMARCK by the Government of France, very little has, as far as I know, transpired. What we do know is that Count BISMARCK and the French Sovereign met, and that their meeting was not, I think, followed by any increase of aggressive activity on the part of Count BISMARCK. At all events, it was not followed by any cessation of his enterprise, and when we recollect what the declarations of the French Government have been we may perhaps conclude that nothing like a very careful engagement was necessary in the present state of the transactions on the Continent of Europe, because France has always frankly declared—and it is important for the House to bear this in mind—that in the event of any of the other Powers of Europe receiving aggrandizement of territory she then would deem herself entitled to redress the balance, and take territory for herself. With regard to the encouragement given to Italy, all we know is, or all we believe is, that Italy has, at all events, been encouraged to arm and to remain armed by the Government of France. With respect to the encouragement given to Italy by England, I cannot believe that any direct encouragement to measures so directly tending to the disturbance of European peace could ever have been given by Her Majesty's Government, or that any such thought could ever have occurred to them; but the giving of direct encouragement is not the only way in which Italy may have been invited to take her present course. Rumor tells us, and I speak of that kind of rumor which usually passes for the rumor of what is true and may be credited—that Her Majesty's Government has tendered advice to Austria for the cession of Venetia. Well, it may be said that if that advice is only given to Austria it could do no harm, and could have had nothing to do with the present disturbance of Europe. But I answer that transactions of that kind invariably become known in the diplomatic circles at the various capitals of Europe, and in this way I say that advice of such a kind being given to Austria is encouragement, and encouragement of the strongest nature, addressed to the kingdom of Italy. It is very true that this advice has not been taken, and certainly there never was advice less calculated to be taken. I should have thought it was the duty of a great Power, when advising another, to be extremely careful that it was advising something which was consistent with the interest of the advised Power, and still more careful that it was advising something which was consistent with the honor of the advised Power. Now, I cannot come to the conclusion that advice of this kind to Austria can answer either of these purposes. It appears to me that anything more crude than the notion of calling on Austria to surrender this immense province never entered into the mind of any statesman. Look at the naval importance of this territory. Why, it is half the seaboard of Austria. Now, imagine calling on a great Power, in these days when Powers look so eagerly for what they can have on the seaboard, to abandon half her seaboard. In that point of view the proposition is startling, but when we come to look at it from a military point of view it is still more untenable. The form of the Julian Alps is such that hardly any force, under 300,000 men, can defend the frontier; but place a much smaller number of men in the plain below, on the line of the Quadrilateral, and there they can make good the frontier against all comers. This is not a mere military theory, but a thing which has been tried by the test of experience. We well know that after the battle of Solferino the French army was stopped, and stopped effectually, by the Quadrilateral, and I think I may say that at this moment we owe such peace as still exists to the existence of that Quadrilateral, for all the world knows anything of Italy will doubt that if the Quadrilateral were out of the way some of the more enthusiastic of the people, led, perhaps, by GARIBALDI or some other chief, would have been crossing the frontier and in that way engendered war. But the very existence of that nest of fortresses on the frontier has prevented any result of that kind. Now, it is a great error to suppose that Austria is retaining this stronghold simply for herself. To her, indeed, it is of vital importance, as we know, because whoever attains to the Julian Alps is, as it were, in sight of Vienna, and there is nothing to stop him from approaching that city. But she holds this nest of fortresses not simply for herself, but also for Germany, and it does so happen that Prussia bore if in 1859 authoritatively laid it down that the nest of fortresses on the south of the Julian Alps was a German stronghold which Austria was bound to occupy in the interests of Germany. And it will be no exaggeration to add to that statement another—namely, that fortresses of that kind are a protection not merely to Austria and Germany, but also a safeguard for the maintenance of peace all over Europe. But if the proposal to Austria to give up a rich province which is so important to her in a naval and a military point of view be extravagant, still more extravagant, I venture to say, is the principle on which Austria is asked to give it up. What is that principle? It is the principle of nationality, which for the want of a better adjective I may call a Fenian principle. Austria is asked to give up Venetia on the ground of nationality. Now, when you ask a great Power to give up an important province on such a principle, is it not important to take into consideration whether the principle is one which is of any importance to her in other respects? What is the principle upon which the Austrian Empire is constructed? It is not constructed upon the principle of holding together a vast number of provinces differing from one another in point of nationality and in all other respects. It is the fate of Austria to hold these provinces, and if she once admitted the principle that she must give up Venetia because it is rather Italian in its notions than Austrian the same principle would apply to Hungary, Bohemia, and every territory that she has. Nor would the principle be confined. Supposing Austria were to give up Venetia, the consequences of such a step would be felt almost immediately, because it so happens that other territories, not at present challenged, are also Italian in character, as, for instance, Trieste and the Tyrol. In all these cases the same principle would apply if Austria were induced to make the cession of Venetia. I say, therefore, that in asking a country to dislocate the arrangements of Europe by sacrifices of this kind, though you may be doing what is very amiable in one sense, and what is very popular, still I must say you are taking a course which is very inimable in one sense, and what is very popular, still I must say you are taking a course which is very inimable in one sense, and what is very popular, still I must say you are taking a course which is very inim

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

General Condition of the State of Florida.

Favorable Prospect for a Good Crop of Cotton.

Domestic and Wild Cattle, Sheep, Fowls, &c.

The Railroad System -- Description of the Principal Roads.

Alleged Kidnapping of Free Colored Men.

Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama.

Extreme Destitution in Some Parts of the State.

Great Want of Railroad Connections in Virginia.

Remarkable Stories About a Mad Stone.

FLORIDA.

Condition of the State—The Cotton Prospects—The Railroads—Visit to Dungeness—Burial Place of Gen. Lee's Father.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Thursday, June 7, 1866.

I have before told you that with the exception of this city there is a very general good feeling rife, both between Northerners and Southerners, and between blacks and whites, throughout every portion of Florida. At this place, however, there is a line drawn, the effects of which will yet produce bloodshed, unless the Government makes speedy decision regarding the legality of certain tax sales.

I have met gentlemen from every quarter of the State, who, with few exceptions, claim that under the circumstances everything looks well and proceeds harmoniously. Of course, here and there are occasional disturbances, the parties to blame, as a general thing, being fairly divided between the blacks and whites.

The Circuit Judges whom I have met represent that there never was as little crime being committed as at present. Assault and battery, with here and there a violent shooting case, constitutes the full bill of crime, there being little or no robbery, larceny, &c., &c., to complain of.

Almost every gentleman with whom I have conversed claims that the colored people are doing well; and the white people and the freedmen, all over the State, speak in the highest terms of Col. OSBORN, the Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Florida. He is not only an upright and an efficient officer himself, but as a general thing, his subordinate officers are men of honor and respectability.

Cotton is looking first rate all over this State, and Florida will make, if no unforeseen accident intervenes, 100,000 bales, (a large portion of which is Sea Island,) or nearly twice as much as ever before, 65,000 bales being the largest amount of cotton ever before made by Florida. Cereals and all kinds of fruit also promise well.

Before quitting Florida, I wish to say a few words about the products, capabilities and resources of this famous State, and the magnificent chances held out to emigrants, either from the North or abroad, and especially those who are not afraid of work. I remarked upon this subject in one of my letters from Jacksonville last Winter, which no doubt did a great deal of good, as there are hundreds of new men who have settled in various portions of the State this Spring, nearly a thousand of whom are Germans. And the best part of it is that this thing is heartily encouraged by the old inhabitants.

The only thing to complain of at present is the social and political deformity of the condition of things, which, I trust, ere long, will be set to nought. There is a lack of confidence, owing to the slow and hindered process of reconstruction and restoration, which depresses men and things, and is productive of everlasting hostility. Reverse the present situation of affairs, admit to the halls of Congress loyal representatives, at least those who can take the test oath, indifferent legislators though they may be, cultivate the arts of peace, make good the truth that the war for the preservation of the Union is a success, and thus nail a Copperhead lie, (that it was not,) and men from all parts of the North and from Europe will be attracted here, not only on account of the fertility of the soil, the advantages afforded by its noble rivers, lakes, bays and harbors, its entire adaptability to great diversion of production in fruit and staple articles, and its immense forest wealth, but on account of its geniality of climate, Winter and Summer, and its excellent sanitary situation. Since the year 1855 the highest degree of temperature has been ninety-eight, and the lowest, twenty. No State in the Union can make such a display regarding the uniformity of its climate, and in addition to its salubrity, I claim that Florida presents the lowest bills of mortality of any country on the face of the globe.

It costs very little to live in Florida, and everything that can be got to market commands ready sale. At present there are but little or no improved lands for sale, most of this sort of property having been bought up last Fall. But there are millions of acres of unimproved lands, varying all the way from $5 to $1 an acre, according to richness and situation. Hundreds of thousands of acres in the immediate vicinities of railroads may be bought on credit for $1 50 an acre. There are some very fine improved lands all the way from Tallahassee to St. Marks for sale at $2 an acre, to be paid for at the buyer's convenience.

Cattle and sheep are raised in great abundance. There is sea island land enough to raise a million and a half of bales, while short cotton and sugar may be raised in the savannahs in luxuriant abundance. Large portions of the State are divided into hummocks, fine openings and prairie lands. The hummocks are very rich, and are covered with a dense growth of timber, consisting of live and water oaks, magnolias, bay, palmetto and a variety of other hard wood timber. The finest cedar in the world grows in Florida, and the demand is always great. Cypress is also plentiful. The pine openings are covered with scattering pines, and a grass which affords fine pasturage. The soil is sandy and not so desirable as the hummock lands or prairies. The soil of the latter is a rich sandy aluvium, covered with a heavy growth of grass. The prairies are usually dotted with small clumps of hummocks, containing from one to five acres each, which give beauty and variety to the scenery, and afford shelter during the heat of the day to innumerable herds of deer and wild and tame cattle. The soil of the hammocks as a general thing contains the greater part of sand, mixed with marl and limestone. The poorest soil in the State, however, will raise fruit and vegetables.

There are any quantity of wild cattle and wild hogs all over the peninsula. The meat is a little tough, but substantial and sweet. Bear and deer roam throughout all portions of the State in vast numbers. The latter may be killed almost anywhere in the woods with shot guns. This State may be termed the hunter's paradise. Everything of the vegetable line grows all over the State, and at all seasons. When I arrived here in May, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and all kinds of berries, &c., &c., were in market. The gardens are run all winter. A great business in the vegetable line alone might be done with New-York, and will be next season, no doubt, when the new steamships get on which are to run direct between this city and New-York. All the Castor and olive oils used here are native, and are of the first quality. Oranges, lemons, limes, figs, cocoa nuts, pine apples, bananas, plantains, alligator pears, cocoa, guavas, casava, arrow-root, &c., &c., grow wild, and are cultivated in great abundance. Indigo, Sisal hemp and coffee have also been raised in the extreme Southern counties. I need not add, maybe, that almost every variety of fish that swims, from the devil fish down to the trout, may be caught either in ocean, bay, river, creek or lake, while an abundance of turtle and oysters may be found anywhere along the coast. Just for the fun of it, large parties go daily on hunting and fishing excursions—fishing for red snappers and sharks, and hunting for turtles and alligators, deer, bears, &c. The only thing required now is peace, a good railroad system, and half a million of white emigrants, and then look out for the "Land of Flowers." To clinch what I have said concerning the sentiment of the people I am permitted to quote the two following paragraphs of a letter written by Mr. WILLIAM H. GLEASON, of Wisconsin, who has been making a tour of the State:

"We have traveled upward of fifteen hundred miles in the newest and most unsettled portion of the State, we have mixed freely with the people of all classes, and being Northern men, wishing to learn the sentiments of the people, as well as to examine the country, discussed the leading questions of the day, the war and its results, negro suffrage, and in fact everything in connection with the war and secession. We were everywhere hospitably received, and although many did not agree with us in all our views, all agreed that, hereafter, the grievances of the South, or any other portion of the country, must be settled in accordance with law and the Constitution, upon the floor of Congress, and not by a resort to arms. An emigration from the North will be welcomed by a large majority of the people, and almost every one is anxious to see the State settled up and fully developed. A Northern man of the most radical views, is perfectly safe in traveling through Florida, and to give full vent to his ideas and sentiments. The people have no real love for the North as a section; but they will treat Northern men with respect and courtesy, and encourage them to settle.

All seem to be heartily sick of the war, and we hear no expression of hostility to the General Government. On the contrary the feeling seems to be upon the part of many who were former Secessionists to carry out and enforce the laws, and will give their aid and sanction in so doing. Like all new countries in the South and West, the laws have been loosely carried into effect, and the people have heretofore been in the habit of settling their grievances without an appeal to law, but things, as near as we could learn, have changed for the better in that respect since the war."

For the especial benefit of those who may make up their minds to seek fortunes in this lovely State, I will give a correct description of the railroad system of Florida, which I consider, next to Georgia, the best in the South. The Florida roads did not suffer in the way of tear and destruction so much as many others; but the rolling stock is insufficient, and the companies are poor; for, on the downfall of the bogus Confederacy, no men were bitten worse than railroad men. It will be seen by any railroad map that the great line in the State is that running from Lake City (the terminus of the Jacksonville road) to Tallahassee, and thence to Quincy, with a branch to St. Marks, and known as the Georgia and Pensacola Railroad. The Company now wish to connect with Savannah by building a branch road from Lawton, on the Atlantic and Gulf road (now in running order from Savannah to Thomasville,) to a place called Live Oak, about forty miles due south. This requires about a quarter of a million of dollars, or credit to that amount. Twenty miles of iron is down, and the road is graded and cross-ties are laid on the balance. All that is wanted is cash to purchase twenty miles of iron, or credit for that amount. It will be seen that the passenger and freight business would be immense. If the Company can get this, they will as soon as possible connect Quincy with the Apalachicola River.

The finishing of this link, connecting the roads of this State with those of other Southern States, would afford great facilities to the whole section of country from the Apalachicola River to the St. Johns, and the country penetrated by the Florida Railroad. The distance from Quincy, the present Western terminus of the Georgia and Pensacola Railroad, within 20 miles of the Apalachicola River, to Live Oak Station, where the Georgia connection diverges, is 106 miles; from Live Oak Station to Savannah, 183 miles; entire distance from Quincey to Savannah, 289 miles; distance from Gainsville, on the Florida Railroad, to Baldwin, 51 miles; from Baldwin to Live Oak Station, 66 miles; and from thence to Savannah, 183 miles—in all, 300 miles from Gainsville to Savannah.

The other great Florida road is the one running from this city to Cedar Keys, and known as the Florida Railroad. The greater portion of this road is owned by PETER COOPER, MARSHAL O'ROBERTS, GEO. LAW, YULEE, and some others. YULEE tried to cheat ROBERTS & CO., out of their road before and during the war, and it is believed the latter party had a great deal to do in keeping YULEE at Fort Pulaski so long, or in fact, until he would promise to do the right thing. They are all working together now, with the assistance of Mr. DICKERSON, of gunboat fame, the latter and Mr. YULEE having lately gone North to raise money to complete the road, which will be done next September. There can be no mistake but that this will be a great enterprise. As soon as the road is put in running order, a line of steamships will be put on between this city and New-York, and between Cedar Keys and New-Orleans. Besides doing a fine gulf and Texas business, in both passengers and freight, a tremendous local business will fall in, which will exceed by one-half the cost of running the road. Both the harbors, at Fernandina and at Cedar Keys, are better than either of those at Savannah or Charleston. At one glance a person can see what an impetus this will give the growth of the city. Indeed, I see no reason why Fernandina need not exceed Savannah in point of population in less than ten years. Gen. FINNEGAN and Tax Commissioner STICKNEY, I believe, are also considerably interested in the road in one way or another. Messrs. YULEE and DICKERSON are expected back this month with the necessary funds for completing the road.

Last Saturday I visited what is known as "Dunginness," a worn-out castle-looking building and grounds, on Cumberland Island, about seven miles from this city. Cumberland Island is thirty miles long, and ranges from one mile to three in width, and is owned by three persons, and belongs to Georgia. About nine miles of the lower end of the island is owned by a Mr. NIGHTINGALE, whose family originally hailed from Providence, R. I. Before the war Mr. NIGHTINGALE made Dunginness his Winter home, and entertained in magnificent style. Beside being the proprietor of nine miles of this island, Mr. NIGHTINGALE owned nearly 500 slaves and several rice and cotton plantations. He is very wealthy, or was before the war, and has spent, it is said, more than a hundred thousand dollars a Winter in entertaining at Dunginness. It may not be known to the general reader that this was the home of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE, of Rhode Island, and has been handed down from him to the Nightingale family, the present occupants. Even in its decline, which verges desperately on to ruin, it is one of the most pleasant and exquisitely romantic spots I have ever visited. To reach the house you pass through avenues formed by live-oaks, from whose branches hang masses of moss, which gives a funereal aspect to the delightful meanderings. You also pass through groves of olive and orange trees, and a wilderness of flowers, as it were, and you at last come fully upon the old Greene Mansion, all covered with moss and ivy, the latter of which has crept almost entirely over the building. The mansion is built of tabbie or concrete, a mixture of oyster shells and lime, and is four stories high, overlooking the entire island and far out at sea. It seems to me that every rare and beautiful flower known blooms here in the most luxuriant variety and magnificence, even including the century plant, which is in full blossom this year, perched majestically upon a stalk thirty feet high, the monarch of plants and flowers. Near by is a never-failing spring of the purest and coldest of water, embosomed amidst fair flowers and giant trees. A half a mile walk brings you to a little cemetery containing half a dozen graves, inclosed by a wall of concrete, and overshadowed by the branches of monster trees, while an eternal dirge is kept up by old ocean who lashes against the rocks and banks a short distance off. On one of the grave-stones in this sequestered spot I found, "Sacred to the memory of Gen. HENRY LEE, of Virginia; died March 25, 1818, aged 65." Better known as Light-horse HARRY, the father of the even more distinguished ROBERT E. LEE. Further I found, "In memory of CATHARINE MILLER, widow of the late Major-Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE, Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolutionary Army in the Southern Department, in 1783, who died Sept. 2, 1814, aged 59 years. She possessed great talents and exalted virtues." On another I found, "LOUISA C. SHAW, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE, of the Army of the Revolution; died at Dunginness, Ga., April 24, 1831." A son-in-law of Gen. GREENE is also buried here, together with a Massachusetts Colonel, who, the tablet states, was an attorney and counselor-at-law. Gen. GREENE, it will be recollected, was buried at or near Savannah, but subsequently his remains were disinterred and taken to Rhode Island.

To gaze upon such a ruin as Dunginness and imagine it in its glory must complete the story. What an enchanting spot, combining in all probability more of beauty in its locality, and of picturesque sublimity, than any other spot in the country. The old castle, embosomed amid groves of lofty oaks, orange, olive and fig trees; adown long vistas of shrubbery and flowers, presenting all the beauty and freshness which adorn the bosom of a bride, and musical with thousands of voices of the feathered songsters, this lovely spot more than realizes the vision of the fabled Rasselas. But rude war, costumed in all its desolating livery, hath forever denied the realization of such a picture, and no longer does the once wealthy occupant seek the inviting hearthstone, surrounded by his vassals, and monarch of all he surveys.

As I have remarked above, Cumberland Island is about thirty miles in length, and is the property of three persons. Mr. NIGHTINGALE owns nine miles of the lower part, and a few miles of the northern end of the island is owned by a widow lady, I believe, leaving about eighteen miles of the interior, a considerable more than half of the island, as the property of a Mr. STAFFORD, whose house is situated about midway of the island, or some fifteen miles from Fernandina. I called on Mr. STAFFORD last Sabbath, and found him "at home," as he has been for the last fifty years. I really forget where he was born, but he went to school in New-London, Conn., when quite a boy, and got a "right smart" Yankee education. Mr. STAFFORD is about 70 years old, as tall as a chimney, and has a voice like a trip-hammer. He fairly made the chairs move when he spoke. His only companions are an aged negress, a decanter of choice brandy, the *Journal of Commerce*, and thirty-four dogs. It is said that he is worth one million of dollars in hard cash. He has stock in a large number of New-England and Northern railroads, and is also largely interested in New-York banks. A Mr. FRIEND, of this city, an agent of a German colonization society, a short time ago offered Mr. STAFFORD one hundred thousand dollars in gold for his interest in Cumberland Island, not including his house and gardens, which the latter refused. Mr. STAFFORD opposed the war from the start, and has been uniformly kind to Federal soldiers. Mr. STAFFORD swears by the *Journal of Commerce*.

Alleged Kidnapping of Negroes—A Port of Entry Wanted—Shooting Affray.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Sunday, June 10, 1866.

It may be recollected by the readers of the TIMES that, some months ago, a rumor that colored men had been kidnapped and taken to Cuba from this section, found belief and created no little interest. The Government, it seems, acquainted Gen. FOSTER privately with the matter, and the latter went to work assiduously to discover whether or not the unpleasant rumor had any foundation in fact. He ascertained that the complainants were respectable and reliable colored men; and from them he obtained enough information to cause him to concur with the complainants, and to advise the Government to send a gunboat to these waters; for it must be known that there are a hundred little islands, with as many little rivers and rivulets in this vicinity, which let out into the ocean. It will also be remembered that it was into one of these streams that the yacht *Wanderer* put a few years ago. The Government acted promptly, and, for a few days past, the United States gunboat *Conemaugh* has been cruising about this point. I am acquainted with an old colored man here who says that his son was taken out to sea in a schooner, as a sailor, and that he discovered negroes in the hold; and at night, when off St. Augustine, he cut the yawl from the schooner and rowed ashore. One thing certain, no colored man in this vicinity will let himself out as a sailor; and my impression is, from all I have seen and heard, that at least one schooner-load of colored men have been kidnapped and sold into Slavery. There are one or two negroes at work at Fort Clinch, who say that a Captain of a schooner offered them fabulous prices to go aboard as sailors. I believe that it is the opinion of Gen. FOSTER and Cols. SPRAGUE and BARLOW, that at least one boat-load of colored men has been kidnapped and taken away. There are, however, so far as I can learn, no colored men missing who are well known about here. The following are the officers of the *Conemaugh:* S. P. QUACKENBOSS, Lieutenant-Commander; John S. Watson, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant; G. C. Shultz, Acting Master; Wm. H. Brice, do.; P. P. Runnels, Ensign; R. B. Rodney, Acting Assistant Paymaster; David Frazer, First Assistant Engineer; T. W. Bennett, Surgeon; Wm. Nelker, Engineer; James Cunan, George Ellis and Seth J. Hobbs, Assistant Engineers; F. W. Kimball, George Carey, Jas. A. Smith, N. Anderson and Thomas Wilson, mates; Henry Canoll, Captain's clerk, and W. H. Fenier gunner. The crew numbers two hundred men, all well. Lieut. QUACKENBOSS, it will be remembered was in command of the monitor *Patapsco* when it was blown up by a torpedo in Charleston harbor some years ago.

The Spring term of the Swannee Circuit Court for Nassau County was opened in this city on Tuesday last. I listened to the charge to the Grand Jury, delivered by Judge LONG, and declare it to be eminently wise and patriotic. Judge LONG is a candidate for United States Senator, in opposition to Gen. MARVIN. He cannot take the test oath, however, and the latter can. However, that don't seem to make any difference, so far as admission is concerned.

Does the Civil Rights Bill forbid corporeal punishment? If so, it has got something to do down this way. Rev. Mr. KINNE, the Superintendent of Colored Schools, allowed one of his teachers to beat a child nearly to death a few days ago, and the Judges of the Courts at Marion and Alachna sentenced a number of colored men to receive a certain number of lashes for larceny, there being no jails, and it being the only punishment that would afford any good. Some poor whites, who have been convicted of larceny, have been punished in the same manner; but then they're white men—that makes a difference. Let them be licked—who cares? There's no chance of an exhibition of bogus philanthropy in their case. White-man stock is down.

There is great inconvenience felt by shippers and others at Cedar Keys, in this State, on account of that place not being a port of entry. There are often fifteen or twenty ships at one time in the harbor, most of which are foreign vessels, and all of which have to go to St. Marks, a considerable distance, to get their papers. It is expected that ere long 100 tons will be loaded and dispatched daily. At present the St. Marks district embraces all of the ports from St. Marks to Tampa, which is a great disadvantage.

A terrible shooting affray lately took place at Quincy, in this State. It seems that a colored man named GABE ZEIBLER broke open a sort of jail where negroes were confined upon a charge of stealing cotton, and let the whole party escape. A Mr. DICKSON, Town Marshal and Deputy Sheriff of Quincy, got the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to issue a warrant, and in attempting to arrest ZEIBLER a fight ensued, and the latter ran away. The next evening ZEIBLER returned, in company with five other colored men, all armed with shot guns. They took their station near a church, which shortly afterward terminated its evening service, and shot and killed DICKSON dead, and murdered three other persons. Great excitement followed, and the citizens turned out, and aided by the Freedmen's Bureau officers, succeeded in capturing all but one of the assassins. Lynching was talked of, but the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau cited Memphis, and advised that a speedy course of law be pursued, which advice was taken. From what I can learn no more outrageous murder was ever perpetrated, Mr. DICKSON being an exemplary young man, and the only support of an aged grandmother.

As I write there is a magnificent breeze from old ocean, with the mercury coquetting at 83.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

ALABAMA.

The Bureau—Gen. Swayne's Administration—The Condition of the Freedmen—Great Destitution—Selma—Abuses of Freedmen—More Planting Agents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

After completing their investigations of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON left Columbus for Montgomery, where they arrived early last week. I have already given you an inkling of the purport of their forthcoming report for Georgia, and it is only necessary to add now that they discovered but little to find fault with. Remaining in Montgomery three days, the Commissioners had several interviews with citizens, and with Gov. PATTON and Gen. SWAYNE, the Assistant Commissioner for Alabama. There are localities in this State from which many complaints arise of cruelty to freedmen, but owing to the conciliatory and judicious policy of Gen. SWAYNE's administration, such localities are few in number. He has from the first carefully avoided everything calculated to arouse animosity between the two races, and has made it his chief aim to give the civil authorities control over all legal cases, where it could be done without injury to the interests of the freedmen. During Provisional Governor PARSONS' administration, Gen. SWAYNE worked in harmony with him, and with a few isolated exceptions, the magistrates appointed by the Governor were also appointed judicial agents of the Bureau. The old black code of the State did not allow the reception of colored testimony by officers of the judiciary, and consequently it was necessary that they should be clothed with military power. Gov. PARSONS requested his magistrates to do everything in their power to assist the Bureau, and particularly to accept the authority offered to them by Gen. SWAYNE, which they did in a majority of cases. In those localities where they refused to act in conjunction with the Bureau, the magistrates were displaced, and men of a more moderate and conciliatory character appointed in their stead. An instance of this occurred in this city, where, as you will remember, Mayor SLOUGH was removed, and Mayor FORSYTH appointed. This judicious course on the part of the Bureau, at its first organization, and the harmonious accord of the civil authorities, laid the foundation of the present satisfactory condition.

At present the Bureau is of little service in the State, as its powers are limited. It acts merely as an advisory agent and for the relief of the needy. Its consolidation with the military, and the acceptance of colored testimony in the courts, in point of fact does away with it as an organization, except in name. That it has accomplished great good, no one who is acquainted with the subject will deny. The planters themselves admit that it was necessary immediately after the collapse and during the prostration of civil authority; but now that civil law has again resumed its sway, there is but little required of it. In fact, under the present order of things it is superfluous, as the military garrison could perform all of its duties. The rations and clothing with which the destitute are fed and clothed, are drawn from the Quartermaster's and Commissary Department of the military, while the post commanders make arrests in extreme cases, when called upon to do so by Bureau Superintendents. The civil magistrates, in some instances, are empowered to supervise the making of contracts, and it is probably that they could be trusted more extensively in that regard.

What recommendations will be made by the Commissioners in their report for Alabama I do not know, but to me it appears that no necessity remains for the Bureau under existing circumstances. By this I do not mean that it is safe to withdraw all restraint from the State, for the people, as a whole, are not yet well enough educated to the changed condition of affairs. The poorer classes—those who never owned slaves, and the hotheaded young rebels who forget that the war is over—still continue to treat the negroes as if they have no more rights than a brute. The ignorant and prejudiced poor whites hold the negro responsible for the present deplorable condition of affairs, believing the teachings of the demagogues who brought on the war. They hate and despise the freedmen, because, now that they are free, they are in their way. They themselves possess less energy and activity than the blacks, and are consequently left far in the rear in the race for advancement. The demoralizing influence of the war has, of course, had its effect on the offspring of the better classes, and they are not free from imputations of oppression of freedmen. Their prospective property has been snatched away from them; they have been defeated in struggling for what they deemed their rights, and they are reluctant in their submission to the emancipation. The freedmen themselves need restraint, and, beyond all things, need guardianship while learning the bitter lesson of self-dependence. Just now they are the easy prey of designing men, as they are but half taught in the relations of their new condition. They need the experience of another season to bring them to a full appreciation of their responsibilities, and to teach them that freedom is not license. To restrain a portion of the whites, and to aid the blacks, some agency is therefore necessary; but the military garrison, if properly instructed, is sufficient.

The care of the destitute in Alabama is far from being a small charge. In the Selma District, embracing four counties, the Commissary Department issued $10,000 gratuitous rations during the month of May, two-thirds of which were to whites. They are distributed by the Sheriffs of the different counties, and only to persons who are really suffering. When the fact is known that large numbers, many more than a majority, of the blacks are self-supporting in this same district, it is easy to see which class work the most willingly. It appears to me that the United States Government is being swindled out of a large sum each month by the indolence and worthlessness of the poor whites in Alabama. There are, undoubtedly, many cases of absolute want, meriting the generosity of the Government, but I am afraid that in the aggregate it has been abused. To alleviate the sufferings of his white constituents Gov. PATTON is now in St. Louis negotiating the sale of State bonds to raise money; but no provision has been made for the black paupers, except by the Federal Government. The wealthy whites, while displaying ostentatious love for the rebel dead, are really cruel in their treatment of the surviving families of their soldiers. In Selma the officers of the Fifteenth Infantry have provided for the alleviation of several cases of absolute suffering in dead Confederate soldier's families which had been turned away from the doors of the richest citizens of the place. No one can obtain any approximate idea of the suffering occasioned by the devastation of the war in this State, and the laziness and slothfulness of its poorer inhabitants without seeing it. Women are, in many instances, to be found almost without any clothing at all, and there are thousands of families without a handful of meal in their houses. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government is doing everything in its power to alleviate this overwhelming affliction, there are many who curse and revile it in bitter terms. A portion of them seem to have not the least particle of gratitude.

In this State, as in other Southern States, the wealthy and intelligent classes, and the majority of the ex-soldiers, are well behaved. The planters begin to appreciate the fact that if they do not treat their laborers well, they will leave them. Already many sections have good reason to complain of the scarcity of labor, and now in the season of "grass-clearing" they are offering wages as high as a dollar a day, with food, &c., for laborers. This fact is one of the most gratifying indications to be found here, for it proves that the force of circumstances, particularly pecuniary interest, if nothing else, will secure to the freedmen comparative justice. It was the fact that the negroes were property—dollars and cents—which caused their owners in slave times to defend them from oppression and wrong, and now the same influence is at work, although in a limited extent.

One of the most exceptional localities in Alabama is Selma, which stands forth as a black mark compared with the rest of the State. There life seems to be held in slight consideration, and many instances of abuse of freedmen have occurred. The tax law of the city imposes taxes disproportionately, in such a manner as to bear oppressively hard on the blacks. For instance, wash-women are taxed $5 per annum for a license, while lawyers are charged only $15, (asses and stallions are licensed at $10,) and omnibuses, carts, and all branches of trade in which freedmen are likely to be interested, are taxed in the same high ratio. Freedmen have been beaten and robbed, and the civil authorities ignored the crimes until their attention was called to the facts by the Bureau. The Federal Commissioner, under the Civil Rights Bill, will soon be called on to prosecute several of the magistrates for violations of that law.

While there is but little occasion to find fault with Gen. SWAYNE, as the head of the Bureau, there is no doubt substantial grounds for grave charges against some of his subordinates. I have good authority for stating that several of his superintendents are engaged in planting, and that others have been lax in the performance of their duty. How many of the agents are guilty it is not proper to state at this time, but the full particulars will soon be spread before the public in the Steedman-Fullerton report. The planting operations referred to have not been very extensive, consequently the evil influence resulting therefrom has been limited.

The Freedmen in this State are working satisfactorily. I speak the opinion of every intelligent planter that we have met, when I say that they are doing remarkably well and behaving admirably, with the exception of those who throng the cities. Those who are engaged on plantations in the country have almost unanimously labored honestly for the benefit of their employers, and many planters say that they exhibit more interest in the success of the crop now than ever before.

E. P. B.

VIRGINIA.

A Link Wanting—The Wonderful Mad-Stone—A Full History of the Late Discovery—The Properties of the Stone—What is Expected of It—The Probable Quantity of it in Existence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Sunday, June 17, 1866.

The railroad interests of Virginia, but more particularly the interests of the seabord system of roads, deserve particular attention at this time. Gen. MAHONE, once a valiant soldier of rebellion, now thoroughly reconstructed and President of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, and Col. OWEN, President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, being both gentlemen of untiring energy and unsurpassed business capacity, have lately made such arrangements with connecting lines as to ensure the prosperity of their lines, but hardly that of the Atlantic roads, or that of the City of Richmond. It is almost certain that the traffic of the whole country west of Richmond, under the present arrangement, will reach New-York by way of Alexandria or Norfolk.

Richmond does not like this, nor do the stockholders of the Fredericksburgh and Potomac Road, and they are beginning to wake up to the necessity of action. The remedy is a simple one, being merely the completion of the Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Road, to make a direct continuous rail from Washington to the far Atlantic South. As it is at present, the Fredericksburgh Road connects at Acquia Creek with steamers where freights must be trans-shipped; and furthermore, it requires seven hours to transfer passengers from here to Washington. The Alexandria link completed, and the time is reduced to four hours, and freights go from New-York to the Southern seaboard without breaking bulk, and by a cheaper, because more direct, route. The Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Road is under contract, but appears to be lagging for want of means. Surely New-York, more vitally interested than anybody else in the shortening and continuity of the all-rail route to the South, cannot long let it remain. This country needs binding together in every way possible, and in this work one single act to link more closely the business interests of the two sections is worth more to the nation than scores of speeches on reconstruction.

Having a tale to tell more wonderful than any that lightened the hours of the Arabian Nights, I have reserved it to the last. Southern Virginia has long been noted for its mineral wealth, but is destined to be more famous by the fact that it has lately shown itself possessed of a mine of "The Wonderful Mad Stone," very limited, to be sure, as to quantity, but almost incalculable as to value, and as the matter is important, I propose to trace the matter fully.

Everybody has long heard of the famous Mad Stones, not more than a score of which were known to be in existence. In Virginia the substance is known as the Ponto Stone, from the fact that Dr. PONTO, (long since dead,) a resident of the region where the late discovery was made, was the first to use it, and from him all the known specimens have come. The instances where the Ponto Stone has cured and prevented hydrophobia are very numerous, but it was never tried for any other poison. This much of premise, and I come to my history, first saying that the parties not yet knowing exactly how to proceed, I do not feel at liberty to give names in full, and therefore use initial letters.

About six weeks ago a Mr. G., a resident of Halifax, came to Dr. M. and said he had found something that looked like the Ponto Stone, and, producing a dozen pieces, wished the Doctor to experiment with them. The Doctor was skeptical, but, to accommodate his friend, undertook to comply with his desire. For some time no opportunity for experiment was presented—mad dogs fortunately not being very plentiful at any time or in any place, and very scarce indeed in Virginia so early in the Summer. At last, about ten days ago, a negro on the Doctor's place loading corn shucks, gathered up in one armfull a huge copperhead snake which bit him on the arm just about the wrist. The negro yelled, of course, but stopping only to tie his suspender tightly around his arm above the elbow, started on the run for the Doctor. The distance was not great, but by the time he arrived the arm had greatly swollen, thus showing the poison to be very virulent. Dr. M. resolved on trying the stone, and applied it, following the directions in the use of the Ponto Stone. In the present instance the stone clung to the negro's arm with wonderful tenacity for a few minutes and then fell off, the swelling meantime sensibly decreasing. It was then put in lukewarm water, and the poison was distinctly seen to exude from it. Being taken out of the water and thoroughly dried it was again applied and again adhered, but not so long as before nor with the same terrible grip, but when it came off all the poison in the negro's veins came with it, or at least the man went back to work at once, and within an hour of the time he was bitten, and has shown no shown no sign of the virus since.

It was thus satisfactorily established to Dr. M. that the stone would extract the poison of a snake, and it instantly occurred to him that if it was an antidote for one kind of poison it was for another, and he pursued his experiments further. He next applied the stone to veneral poison, and with precisely the same effect. The case was one in the primary stage, and of very virulent character, and in three days an entire cure had been perfected.

Having thus discovered the great value of the stone, Dr. M. attempted next to trace the discovery of the new store of it, but with only partial success. J. would admit only that he had "found some of it," but could not be induced to say when, where, how, or how much further than he might supply a hundred pounds or so. From a negro, however, it was extracted that J. had come upon the substance while digging a mill-race; that he had scrutinized it closely, taken a specimen and instantly abandoned the mill-race by that route, and restored the ground where the discovery was made to its original state. Thus much and no more would the negro tell, and the secret is buried with the two and likely so to remain. Dr. M., however, and his brother J. A. M., on this slight information ventured a large sum for a half interest in the stone, with the view of having it introduced into the practice of medicine.

I have spoken of this thing as a stone, but it is nothing of the sort, being evidently a vegetable and not a mineral substance. It is found in small pieces, and is of three colors—a jet black and two shades of dingy white. I have two pieces now before me—one a murky white, an inch and a half long, half an inch wide, and an eighth of an inch in thickness; the other jet black and of the same dimensions, except being a little wider.

I may mention, in conclusion, that pieces of the stone have been placed in the hands of an eminent New-York chemist during the past week for the purpose of analysis, and of experimenting in the large hospitals of the City.

E. C.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

KENTUCKY.

The Present Political Aspect—Unionists' Deplorable Lack of United and Earnest Action, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 18, 1866.

Unless our Union men arouse themselves, shake off their apathy and lethargy, waive their minor differences for the sake of harmony and success, and work together with a will, DUVALL will win by their default. Without a favorable change, the present deplorable indications are these: Some "Conservatives" will vote for DUVALL; most other Conservatives will vote for BOLLING, or not at all. Some "Radicals," perhaps a majority of those voting, will vote for Radical JOHN SEATON, of Greenup County, who has announced himself a candidate, "for the Union at all hazards, and for the Constitution as amended," and vows he won't withdraw. The other voting Radicals will poll for BOLLING. Neither Union candidate will withdraw; neither will be supported as a compromise by most Union men; and neither will get the full vote of either wing of the Union Party. The inevitable result will be the election of the Disunion DUVALL as Appellate Clerk.

One Chancellor PIRTLE declares from his bench that his Court does not pretend to have any jurisdiction over disputes in churches, except so far as the right of the proper employment of property is involved; that, in no cases not involving this right, should he feel justified to extend the arm of a civil authority to modify the acts or restrict the jurisdiction, or nullify or impair the judgment of that great national ecclesiastical court, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America; that it is not for any civil court to decide the extent of the jurisdiction given by the "form of government" to the General Assembly, and, in no such cases will he ignore or disregard the Assembly's orders.

In, as well as out of, our churches, Disunionists, Schismatics, Secessionists are compact and energetic, while Unionists are at loose ends, more or less at loggerheads, without concerted and concentrated energy.

Our Board of Trade unanimously resolve to heartily unite with the people of Louisiana and other States in "petitioning the Congress of the United States promptly to take such action as will effect the repair of the levees on the Mississippi River." PONTIAC.

TEXAS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, Texas, May 31, 1866.

Believing, from the many inquiries made to me, from all portions of the State, by letters and otherwise, that different views are entertained as to the qualifications requisite to entitle the citizens of the State to participate in the approaching election for State and County officers, and it being important that a uniform rule should be observed, I deem it proper hereby to declare, that, as a consequence of the rebellion, and in view of the present relations of the State to the Government of the United States, no one is entitled to vote for any of the officers to be elected on the 25th day of June, 1866, or upon the amendments to the Constitution of the State, unless it be satisfactorily shown to the managers of the election that the party applying to vote has taken the oath of amnesty, prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865; and parties falling within any of the exceptions of the said proclamation of the President, of the 29th May, 1865, will not be entitled to vote, until special pardon is obtained from the President, and the requirements thereof complied with. And, in addition to taking the oath of amnesty, and receiving the special pardon of the President, (when necessary,) each voter must be qualified as required by the Constitution and laws of the State now in force.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause the seal of State to be affixed, at Austin, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States the 90th.

A. J. HAMILTON, Prov. Gov. of Texas.

By the Governor.
JOSEPH SPENCE, Acting Secretary of State.

The Votes of Deserters to be Rejected in Pennsylvania.

OPINION OF HON. J. M. READ.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday last decided that the election officers have no right to reject the votes of deserters unless proved to be such by record of trial by court-martial. Judges READ and AGNEW dissented.

The following is the opinion of Hon. JOHN M. READ: BENJAMIN HUBER vs. HENRY REILY. Supreme Court, Middle District. Error to the Common Pleas of Franklin County.

READ, J.—This Court have declared the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, for "enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes" to be constitutional. For similar reasons to those assigned for our decision, I consider the act of Congress of the 24th February, 1864, to amend said act—the act of July 4, 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes"—and the "act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1865, to be constitutional—and necessary and proper exercise of the power of Congress to put down a rebellion which, if it had proved successful, would have split this great and powerful Union into a dozen insignificant confederacies.

I regard the 21st section of the last-named act as clearly constitutional, for the right to punish with death involves the right to impose inferior punishments and disabilities not expressly prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. A deserter coming within this section forfeits *his right of citizenship* and his right to become a citizen of the United States.

The facts stated in the case before us, *and admitted*, show that the plaintiff had never taken advantage of the proclamation of the President, *and was a deserter*, and therefore not a citizen of the United States. The case therefore is one of a person *acknowledged not to be* a citizen of the United States offering to vote, and his vote is refused; can he sustain an action for this rejection against the election officers?

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, as a qualification for an elector, requires, in addition to residence, that he should be a citizen of the United States. And with this admitted fact, can it be said that the defendant was bound to take an illegal vote prohibited by our fundamental law? The act of Congress does not touch the right of suffrage—the prohibition originates with our own Constitution, which prevents aliens, strangers, and all persons not citizens of the United States, from voting.

I entertain, therefore, no doubt that the vote of Mr. REILY was properly rejected; but owing to the difficulties of deciding such questions at the polls, where facts are disputed, I am glad to find that the Legislature have passed an act providing for the proper evidence in such cases.

I must express my deep regret that the learned counsel of the plaintiff, a gentleman of the most estimable character, has permitted himself in his printed brief to make use of language in relation to this act, and to the Congress of the United States, not called for by the occasion or justified by the conduct of the supreme legislative body of the American nation.

I would reverse this judgment.

The Issue.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Constitutional Amendment, which is everywhere received with satisfaction by Union men, constitutes the only real and vital issue before the country. It is the platform upon which the party in control of the Government will go before the people for endorsement. It suggests the only method for adjusting our national difficulties, now possible to attain, or that can be secured during the present Congress.

The proffer of this amendment to the States recognized at once their imperishable existence and their relationship to the Federal system. They are States. As such they are entitled to certain rights. But the exercise of those rights is debarred, because of the attaint of crime upon a majority of the people. In order to remove this, certain conditions are demanded as the guaranties of future good behavior. These complied with, it is proposed on the part of the Government to remit the penalties which are established by the Constitution as the consequences of treason, and restore to a vast majority of the rebels their forfeited franchises.

The conditions are of two kinds, negative and positive. The negative provisions are very simple. One is, that no portion of the debt incurred for prosecuting the rebellion against the Union, shall hereafter be assumed and paid. This debt has already in effect been repudiated by nine out of the eleven unrepresented States. But only two or three have made repudiation a principle in their constitutions. The others put it in the form of bills or resolutions, which any future Legislature may repeal or alter. Congress demands, and has a right to demand, on behalf of the country, that the principle shall be made irrepealable; being put in such shape as will make it impossible that any State, however strong the majority in favor of such a course, shall assume the unhallowed obligations based upon treason and revolutionary conspiracy. The other proviso relates to the exclusion from Federal offices of certain classes of persons, who were prominent in the Confederate service, and whose return to power would be an indication of weakness rather than of generosity on the part of the nation. This disability is not final and imperative, but may be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The positive conditions are at once just and specific. *One is simply a confirmation of the results of emancipation.* The negroes have been declared free; they shall therefore enjoy the results of liberty. No State must pass laws to reduce them to a vassalage which is substantial slavery. In the right to hold property, to enjoy protection of person and interests, to have the safeguards of the Courts, in short, in the whole range of ordinary civil life, they shall stand upon the same footing as the whites.

This does not affect the franchise. *That is still left exclusively for determination by the States. In the future, as in the past, they are to say who shall use the ballot, and upon what terms. If they choose to admit their negroes to the polls, they may do so. If they prefer to exclude them, they are at liberty to make that choice also.* They can establish discriminations based upon intelligence, as in Massachusetts; or upon property, as in New-York; or upon color, as in Indiana, and no one will say nay. They have the opportunity of making ours a "white man's Government," if they will.

But no State can deprive an adult male citizen of his rights as a voter, and at the same time enjoy the advantages of his representation as a voter. The white man's ballot will not count for himself, and for the disfranchised negro who has no voice in political affairs. If the Southern States want to exclude their colored population from the polls, they can do it. But they cannot give their cake away and eat their cake. The proposition before them is an alternative one, with the advantage on the side of justice.

We have no idea that the amendment will, before next Winter, be adopted by the requisite number of States to make it final. It is probable, however, that it will have accomplished a great purpose by the opening of the next session. Some Southern States will have complied with the specified conditions. These will at once be admitted. And the example afforded in their case will furnish a significant incentive to others to avail themselves of their only possible opportunity for restoration. Indeed, it is not impossible that a precedent may be established in the case of Tennessee, before the adjournment.

The platform is sound and impregnable. Its popular strength requires no better attestation than the fluttering its adoption has occasioned in the Copperhead ranks. The Union Party will confidently present it to the people at the ensuing Fall elections—and we have no fears for the result.

Letter from Chief-Justice Chase Against an "Untaxed Debt."

The Concord Legislative reporter publishes the following extract from a recent letter from Chief Justice CHASE to Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire:

"I was particularly pleased by your protest against the new scheme to perpetuate an untaxed debt. You may readily imagine that after all my labors, and with so great success, to establish the principle of controllability of the public debt, by making in payment the six per cent. at any time after five and within twenty years, and the five per cent. at any time after ten and within forty years, it was very painful to see a proposition for a loan not refundable at all till after thirty years. I can understand an argument for not taxing a debt which the creditor may take up after five or ten years, for I can see the country may save more in interest than it will lose in taxes; but I cannot imagine an honest argument for a debt for thirty years, and exempted from the taxing burden to which other property may be subjected. I got money, and all that was needed, in the worst times, on short controllable loans, subject to national taxation. Surely, there is no reason now to depart from the plan of Five-twenty six per cents., and Ten-forty five per cents, when there is now no money to be borrowed, but only the floating debt to be funded."

Thaddeus Stevens Patronizing Judge Spalding, of Ohio.

The Cleveland *Leader* publishes the following:

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

E. Cowles, Esq., Editor Cleveland Leader:

SIR: I desire to see justice done to the Representative from the Eighteenth Ohio District, Judge SPALDING, and to this end take the liberty to say to you that my intercourse with that gentleman has been quite intimate during the present session of Congress, and I reckon him among our radical, reliable men in this body. His talents and fidelity to freedom command our admiration. Very respectfully,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Major-Gen. Sherman at Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 20.

The Louisville packet *Gen. Buell* brought to our wharf, yesterday, among other passengers from the "Falls City," Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, the military hero of the war for the Union, the modest unobtrusive little gentleman, who came hither to pay a visit to his father at Covington and renew the associations of his early domestic life, which, from the very best accounts that can be had, were everything to do credit and honor to the after years of any youth.

Gen. GRANT was accompanied by his wife and Col. DENT, of his staff, and proceeded at once to Covington, where he was conveyed to the residence of his father, J. R. GRANT, Esq., on Greenup-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

His visit is strictly of the "flying" sort, for before this brief record reaches the eye of most of our readers he will be speeding on his way to Washington, where during his absence business has been accumulating in the bureau of the Lieutenant-General of the United States.

Gen. GRANT is looking remarkably well, physically, for he has gained twenty pounds in weight since the close of the war, and the lines of care furrowed on his brow during the terrible years of national strife seem smoothed away by the gentle influences of peace, and his face wears the quiet, contented, reserved expression peculiar to it in repose.

We look in vain, though, for any change in that imperturbable countenance, with its firmly-compressed and silent lips, iron jaws and problematic eye. The wonderful experiences of the American war have left no trace upon it, except intensified caution; otherwise, it is as much of a riddle as it ever was, for let it not be supposed that it has not undergone the severest physiognomical scrutiny peculiar to the curious eyes of the American, from whom no corner of the earth is hidden; yet no one has appeared to translate its expression, either in repose or amid the excitement and soul-trying scenes of the battle-field.

No one would for a moment suppose, from his appearance, the plainly clad citizen sitting there in the neatly furnished parlor of the Postmaster of Covington, was the hero of many battles, the great Union General before whose prowess a mighty people, armed with the desperation of rebellion, bowed at last vanquished; nor is there, in all probability, to be found on earth a more unostentatious and unobtrusive gentleman.

During the forenoon yesterday Gen. GRANT was called upon by friends and admirers, whom he received with quiet cordiality and conversed with freely—about the weather, crops, and—nothing else.

Among his forenoon visitors was Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, who, by the veriest coincidence, happened to arrive in this city from the lakes about the same time as he did, and who, by the way, left the city for St. Louis last night.

To any one who has observed the current of events during the recent war, it must be apparent that the interview of the two greatest Generals of the North was full of interest to themselves, for no one who knows them will be led to suppose for a moment that their military conversation was heard by any one outside their "military family," if, indeed, those privileged few heard aught of it; not, indeed, that the condition of the country, even now tickled with the Fenian farce, requires caution on the part of those great heads, but custom hath brazed it so they are proof and bulwark against talking business in the hearing of others.

The only remarkable thing we have to mention about the Lieutenant-General is, that he was not seen in Covington with that invariable cigar. He seemed to have thrown Mars off, and with the bloody god the Vesuvian propensity to smoke.

Somebody tried to compliment him by mentioning the probability of his being the next President, but he was as silent about that as about his plans for taking Vicksburgh or Richmond.

In the afternoon Gen. GRANT rode out in the family carriage, and crossing the river paid a return visit to Gen. SHERMAN, at the Burnet House, where, it may be recollected, these most remarkable men, and now historical characters, devised and matured the plans which gave victory to the Union arms, and peace to this country.

Gen. SHERMAN, as stated before, had been to the lakes, and came this way on his return to headquarters, at St. Louis. He was accompanied by Col. DINGMAN, of his staff, and would have spent more time fishing but for the recent storm on the lakes, which broke up his party in the most admired disorder. The hero of Atlanta is in excellent health, smoking his cigar with his old relish, and received his friends with the heartiness and gusto peculiar to the man.

THE LATE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY

Eulogy Pronounced by Hon. William A. Darling, in the House of Representatives, June 23.

Mr. DARLING—Mr. Speaker, the mournful duty of announcing to this House the decease of JAMES HUMPHREY, late Representative from the Third District of the State of New-York, has been assigned to me by my colleagues. He was my chosen friend and companion, and my friendship and respect for him led to the most intimate and cherished associations. With this great and sudden affliction resting upon my heart, I feel how utterly inadequate any words of mine will be to properly portray the ability he displayed as a statesman, his talents as a lawyer, or his virtues as a Christian gentleman. Although I had long since marked with approbation his public career, my personal acquaintance with him commenced only with our election as members of this Congress. I learned to love him as I learned to know him; and now, as I look around and miss his cordial greeting and friendly smile, I realize how great a void is here.

A few brief hours have elapsed since I stood at his open grave and assisted in paying the last tribute of respect to all that remained of him on earth. From his home, replete with all the evidences of his cultivated taste and refinement, where sat a noble-hearted woman bowed down with a grief no human power can heal, two daughters and a son mourning a departed father, we bore him to the church of which he was a conspicuous and consistent member. There the talent, the wealth and the representative men of two great cities were assembled to do honor to his memory, and to mingle their tears with those of thousands from the humbler walks of life who had been cheered by his smile, counseled by his wisdom and aided by his benevolence.

JAMES HUMPHREY was a nobleman, titled by his Creator; he bore his patent upon his open, manly face; he upheld it by his honorable, consistent record and his pure and spotless life. He was a martyr, too, and died, like a knight of old, with his armor girded for the fight, and struggling for the supremacy of those principles which were dearer to him than life itself.

Although enfeebled by disease of many years' duration, and daily suffering patiently with repining, he sought oblivion of personal afflictions in his devotion to his public duties. The gentleness of his character, the courtesy of his deportment, the clearness of his analytical mind, the polish of his manners, the ready attention he gave to all who approached him, the absence of the peevishness which often accompanies illness, were evident to all who were brought in contact with him, even when suffering most. If there was a negation of self in his life, there was also a spirit of self-immolation in his death. Feeble in health, and debilitated by the effects of the climate, he had sat here the long weary months of a session which, when future history is written, will be looked back to as not the least, if not the most, important of the American Congress; rarely claiming the attention of this House as a speaker, but when he did so, commanding its respect by the elegance of his diction and the soundness of his thought.

His modesty and small appreciation of his own abilities prevented a more extensive claim upon the attention of the House. It was his friends only who were aware that with less diffidence and a more powerful physique he would have taken a prominent part in the debates of the session. Constant in his place in the House and on important committees, he was faithful and diligent in attention to his duties, and his vote was ever recorded on the side of freedom and the largest humanity. His devotion to his country throughout the rebellion, as a Representative and a citizen, were proverbial; when it was suppressed, his efforts were given to restore an enduring peace and prosperity. During the pendency of an important question, upon which he desired to record his vote with the majority of this House, although his physical condition would have precluded attention to private interests, he hastened to Washington to participate in the final vote.

On Wednesday, the 13th of this month, he left his residence for this Capitol, which he was destined never again to behold. On his route he was seized with a paroxysm of pain more agonizing and intense than anything he had ever before experienced. At Wilmington, in Delaware, unable to proceed further, he stopped to obtain relief. After a night of intense suffering he made the attempt to resume his journey. His enfeebled frame refused to respond to the promptings of his mind. Still hopeful of resuming his seat here, unwilling to return, and yet more unwilling to alarm his family by communicating his condition, he lingered at Wilmington until Friday morning, the 15th inst., surrounded by strangers, with no familiar hand to administer to his sufferings. Finally, anticipating a fatal termination of the attack, he procured the assistance of an attendant and retraced his steps toward home; to that home, now desolate, so soon to be left for a nobler and happier mansion.

That he was firmly impressed with a conviction that he was on his final journey, and that the scenes of earth were as soon to pass from before his fading eyesight as the landscape that was flitting by the window of the car in which he rode, was evident from the fact that he repeatedly impressed upon his attendant the importance of remembering his name and his residence.

He reached his home as the setting sun was gilding spire and dome of that beautiful city which had known him so long and honored him so often. His family physician being summoned expressed no immediate apprehension. At 8 o'clock he had so far rallied as to reach his bedroom and prepare himself for rest.

To his devoted wife who watched over him he expressed his conviction that death was near, and said that to him it had no terrors, it was only a sleep, and that he was but a passenger on that train in which those he loved soon would follow to be reunited at the termination of life's journey. Shortly after midnight he raised himself on his pillow and vainly sought to recognize his wife faithfully sitting at his side; after a brief interval, again raising himself he exclaimed, "I faint," "I faint;" and without a struggle or a groan, the gentle, manly spirit of JAMES HUMPHREY was wafted into the presence of his Maker.

Mr. Speaker, as an evidence of our appreciation of the loss this House and the country has sustained in the death of this upright Representative and pure and excellent man, I offer the following resolutions, and move their adoption:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has learned with sincere sorrow of the disease of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of the City of Brooklyn, and a member of this House from the Third Congressional District of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this House be and they are hereby tendered to the widow, family and relatives of the deceased in our mutual affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be instructed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as an appropriate expression of respect for the memory and character of the deceased, the members of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of these resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN ORANGE COUNTY, INDIANA.

Four Persons Assassinated—The Murderer Captured.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 22.

A tragedy, rivaling those of Deerfield in this State, and Philadelphia, Penn., where whole families were butchered, occurred at an early hour on Tuesday morning, in the vicinity of West Baden, Orange County, Indiana.

From what we have been informed of the case, it appears that shortly after the breaking out of the war, a man named MCCRACKEN enlisted in the Union ranks. A short time after his departure for the seat of war, his house and barn were burned to the ground, the fire having originated by the torch of an incendiary. On returning home, after having served his country faithfully, Mr. MCCRACKEN learned from a family named WOODWARD that a man named WM. SAUNDERS was the incendiary, his own daughter having acknowledged the fact. SAUNDERS was arrested at the instance of MCCRACKEN, but the case was finally compromised, and the suit withdrawn. The county officials, however, took hold of the matter, and the Grand Jury having indicted SAUNDERS, his trial was set for this week.

SAUNDERS, hearing that the Woodward family would be the principal witnesses against him, swore that they should never appear in the court-room alive. In fulfillment of these threats, he, on Tuesday morning last, a short time before daylight, repaired to the residence of Mr. WOODWARD, and with a bowie-knife coolly and deliberately murdered Mr. WOODWARD, his wife and eldest daughter, and an old lady, the mother of WOODWARD. The bloody deed becoming known throughout the neighborhood, the murderer was pursued and finally arrested. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the whole of Orange County, and strong threats of lynching the assassin have been made.

AN UNUSUAL STREET SCENE.—About noon yesterday an unusual scene was witnessed on Walnut-street, above Third. A broker, who has his office in that immediate neighborhood, was met by a young woman, who proceeded to apply a cowhide to his shoulders. Only two or three blows were given before he succeeded in seizing the cowhide and wresting it from her grasp. This terminated the affair, so far as the principals were concerned, but a crowd gathered meanwhile and there were anxious inquiries as to the cause. As is usual on such occasions there were many stories of the origin of the assault. One, which was generally credited, was that the broker had acted as a mediator between man and wife in a way that was not agreeable to the female, and she used the cowhide as the most effectual manner of showing her displeasure.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 23.*

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Trout Fishing With and Without Dogs—Personal Reflections—Health of San Francisco—Weather and Crops—Gratuba, the Indian Chief.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

My last terminated with an apology for my shortcomings, on account of sudden departure for the "coast range," on a fishing expedition, and as among the readers of the *Times* there are, probably, many good anglers I will relate my experience. I drove twenty-five miles by moonlight to Crystal Springs, just at the foot hills of the coast range, a beautiful place, resorted to by the San Francisco people when disgusted with our Summer winds; remained all night; next morning at peep of day started again, drove over the mountain to the coast and along the sea-shore some thirty miles, until I struck a fine creek; stopped and put up the horses at a country inn, and proceeded to put my rod together and selecting my choicest fly, set out for the creek hard by; but to my great disgust stumbled over a couple of chaps with huge rods and up to their pockets in boots, wading the creek, accompanied by three dogs, the dogs generally managing to plunge into each and every good pool, in advance, and have a swim before the fishermen reached the spot. Any one conversant with the social and domestic habits and characteristics of the trout family can readily comprehend the general result. The two fishermen had caught four trout, and they informed me that two friends who were behind had caught one trout; but they had only two dogs, which account ed for it. Finding the creek occupied for the afternoon, I strolled down the creek toward the ocean, intending to try some of the deep pools in the still water for salmon. I crept very cautiously out upon an old log projecting over a quiet pool, and looking down, discovered a large salmon-trout, about two feet long, lying lazily near a root. I dropped my hook near his nose, and after a second's hesitation he dashed at it, and I hooked him, and the music of my spinning reel told the story that he meant "fight." In my eagerness to get room and fair play, I advanced on a large limb or branch of the log. I was too much occupied to note its strength, and just as I was in the act of checking him on a turn, crack went the limb and down I went, head foremost, from my perch, at least ten feet, into the pool. To a fisherman his rod is the first consideration, and I threw that from my hand as I fell and saved it; but when, after inspecting the sand at the bottom, and bringing up a mouthful for future reference, I sought my trout. Alas! I found my line entangled in a root and the fish "absent without leave." I gathered myself together and departed a wiser and a wetter man for the house, where I chartered a corner of the old-fashioned fire-place for the balance of the evening, and turning myself around at intervals, I succeeded by installments, in getting dry. The next morning, starting out freshly and ahead of dogs and fishermen, I had a glorious day's sport. I fished until slightly tired, and then lolled on the grass, lunched, smoked, and felt sorry for people who did not live in California, and particularly those who were not enjoying such a lovely day in the country, under the shade of a wide-spreading oak, munching an elegant lunch contributed by LEWIS LELAND from the "Occidental." The quail were twittering around me by hundreds. Long-eared rabbits, hares and little "cotton-tails" were peeping at me from the bushes; wild pigeons were hovering in the trees about me, and having lunched sumptuously, lit a cigar and leaning back against the huge oak mentally exclaimed, "This is great," and what lots of chaps I know who would enjoy it hugely. There are two or three enthusiastic gentlemen who sit for hours in the reading-room of the St. Denis Hotel, with their feet on the window-sils, looking out dreamily on the passing crinoline of Broadway, fairly dying with *ennui*. And there is an agricultural friend of mine down on Long Island, who left the diamond and jewelry business and turned his attention to potatoes, and fancies he is enjoying life terribly, his time being principally taken up in carting a couple of feet of farm on top of a first-rate foundation of sand, and endeavoring to make a patent gas generator in his cellar furnish the necessary light for his elegant house. And speaking of these patent back-action gas generators, they are lovely things. They never thought of one of those when they were trying it on old Job. He would have "caved in." There's my friend aforesaid has made two trips to New-York regularly every week for two years on business connected with that gas affair. I can prove it by SANDS, the conductor; and SANDS is reliable, if he did try to smash me up one morning last Summer. These gas affairs cut up some queer capers the last time I was down at my friend's place aforesaid. I had just half finished shaving after a three days' fishing growth of beard, when out went the light, and I had to go down to dinner in that unfinished state. Patent gas generators and caloric engines are about on a par. They are very ingenious contrivances for the encouragement of permanent investments and the pursuit of an object under difficulties, and emblematical of hope deferred. But as I was saying, I know so many people who are leading such wretched lives your way, that could find relief and happiness here. This is a good country to come to. Mr. BURLINGAME says so; Gen. VAN VALKENBERG says so; Mr. BOWLES, although bowled across the continent, and who traveled through California at the dryest and most disagreeable season of the year, says he likes it; Mr. COLFAX said so, and heralded it about four times a day from the housetops and balconies, in bar-rooms and from the tops of stage-coaches, and he can't go back on it. And yet people there are who talk about Long Island. JOHN CARRINGTON brags about it; Dr. CARPENTER, down at Cutchogue, tells you legends of the clams and eels that dwell around "Horton's Neck"—(I saw some of the oysters going down the Doctor's neck at Horton's once.) Jeems Pipes should lecture on the fossils of Long Island. I will hand him over my friend B., the hero of the haunted gas machine aforesaid, and Dr. CARPENTER as fair specimens; but I forgot I left myself lying under a tree, smoking a cigar. Well I did not stay there until now; but I got up and went at it. At sundown I was glad to bring up at a shanty on the bank, and after a trout supper and the horses were properly cared for, we proceeded to count our game. My friend was an amateur, and only claimed about eighty, without which I had five piles of a hundred each—and not little chaps no larger than your finger, but such as make the fly-rod prove its quality. I do not brag on fishing—would not like to be thought conceited on that point—but I do say that no man born outside of old Unadilla, Ostego County, New-York, can beat me at that business, about the only occupation that I ever was intended for, or really like, (throwing in a double-barrel.) There are a lot of chaps that go into JOHN CONROY's that tell wonderful tales of fish and fishing; but who ever sees their fish? They catch a dozen, and before night, what between frequent potations of brandy and water and powerful imaginations, they have a hundred, and are ready to swear to it. I brought mine home, and the trip was a success, and my friend will swear *to* that, for he said he believed I was determined to break his neck, and came within an ace of it. I only upset him three times, and shot him over the dash-board into the creek, head foremost, twice. The roads down that way are a *little* inclined to be steep, and some of the pitches are very steep down and very sudden up, and when you go down the declivity with a pair of wild California mustangs, on a keen jump, (to accumulate momentum to get up the other side, the only way to drive that sort of stock,) it is not unlikely that anything loose around a wagon is given to describing a parabolic, hyperbolical, centrifugal, rotating curve, terminating midway between the two banks into the mud and water. We are going again to-morrow, and will do better this time. I know a bank whereunder the wild trout grow finely.

I noticed in the TIMES a paragraph to the effect that statistics proved San Francisco to be the healthiest city in the United States. The statistics of deaths in this city are largely augmented by contributions from the interior and coast north and south. Thousands of invalids come here for the benefit of good medical treatment, and, as people don't all escape from the hands of the doctors the way they would wish, it follows as a matter of course that San Francisco is chargeable with a large number of deaths that do not properly belong to her. We carry the load for nearly the whole State, and now and then, as the TIMES says, show a less number of deaths in proportion to the population than any other city of the Union.

We have been favored with rain for nearly a week, quite to the indignation of the farming community, who consider themselves badly treated. A very large quantity of hay had been cut, and was ready to be "baled," but the rain has soaked all the substance out of it. Considerable destruction to the grain crop in some sections occurred by the storm, much of it being thrown down, and will be likely to rust. The farmers are never satisfied in any country; it is too wet or too dry. They are always grumbling, and here in California, where they can count with a certainty on eight months of dry weather, they suffer themselves to be caught napping. For the fifteen years they have been raising crops, it has seldom failed to rain between the 18th and 22d of May; and yet they go to work and mow thousands of acres just previous to those dates, and then growl and grumble at their loss. They have only to learn something by experience. A California almanac could safely read anywhere along those dates, "Look for rain about these days, and bet on it."

I heard from old IRATABA the other day—I mean the old Piute Indian Chief that spent some time with you a couple of years since, and who was the recipient at the Metropolitan Hotel of a magnificent medal of honor, got up by E. W. BURR, Dr. QUACKENBOSS and the LELANDS collectively. Well, when IRATABA first returned to his muttons he found that a new chief had been placed in his shoes, and had not only fallen heir to all his honors, but all his wives. For a time things went hard with IRATABA, and the great chief had to take to paddling a canoe for a living sailing honest miners up and down the river; but eventually he was restored to power and favor. Recently two tribes adjacent got into an Austria and Prussia imbroglio and went to war, but IRATABA, a sort of Napoleon No. 3 in his views, did not wish anything going on that he was not in some way identified with, gathered together his council, and with a numerous retinue set out for the field where the assembled warriors were getting ready for their peculiar method of hair-dressing by removing it altogether. IRATABA sent a messenger ahead to announce his coming as mediator, or, if necessary, as self-constituted grand umpire, with power to scalp all hands, and made his *entrée* with all the ceremony possible, introducing some features of Broadway processions that he had observed from the steps of the Metropolitan. IRATABA having waved silence, opened with a speech; but he had hardly got started when he was interrupted with disrespectful remarks, such as "dry up, you old fool," &c., rendered in the choicest Aboriginal tongue. IRATABA couldn't stand this, and thereupon ensued a muss. It was not exactly an open fight, because these tribes were not at war with the Mogaves, (IRATABA's tribe,) but it came monstrous near it, and in result was quite as bad for IRATABA, for they stripped him of the fine General's uniform he wore in Broadway, and which he had preserved for special occasions with great care, and worse than all his medal, that elegant affair, on the presentation of which so many elegant speeches were made by Dr. QUACKENBOSS & Co., and affecting tears shed by the entire company. Tell it not in Gath or New-York that the great chief was stripped, cuffed and sent about his business, *sans* General's uniform, *sans* medal, *sans Culottes*. Shall not a regiment be raised in New-York to re-dress old IRATABA and his wrongs? The climate does not make it so essential as mortified dignity and greatness. QUACKENBOSS to horse, LELANDS to the rescue, and be sure you take the Metropolitan bill of fare along for the grasshopper season is on now, and you will find little else as the prevailing diet down that way just about these days. Scots whoa-haw. PODGERS.

PRE-MATRIMONIAL MISERIES.

An Interesting Breach of Promise Case—A Young Man in a Difficult Situation.

From the Goshen (Ind.) Democrat.

Miss ANN PIPER, some time since commenced suit against SAMUEL W. HAVENS for $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, in the Kosciusko County Circuit Court. A change of venue was taken to the Allen Circuit Court, and the case was determined last week by giving the plaintiff $1,500. The facts appear as follows: The defendant, at the commencement of the rebellion, was paying his addresses to the plaintiff, and a partial engagement of marriage was made, and during the three years he was in the army they corresponded. In the meantime his mother became insane and was sent to the asylum at Indianapolis. On his being mustered out of service, his mother was brought home and pronounced incurable. At times she is so that she can go about and attend to domestic affairs, then she will be worse, and at such times will not permit any woman to be around the house, and when her son, the defendant, employs a girl to assist her, she drives her off. He appears to be the only one who can do anything with her. He told the plaintiff his situation, and agreed to marry her as soon his mother died or recovered; that no woman could live with his mother in her present condition, and he considered it his duty first to take care of his mother and strive to pacify her as long as she lived, and this he could not do as long as he married. The plaintiff is highly esteemed and considered an excellent young lady. She is a sister to WM. G. PIPER, Recorder elect of Kosciusko County. The defendant is a young man of excellent moral character, and is worth $10,000 or $12,000. He says he loved her and would have married her as soon as his mother died or got better.

Obstruction of Thoroughfares.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An abuse has long been growing unnoticed in the obstruction of the streets, in consequence of carts, express wagons, &c., being permitted to stand in public thoroughfares, infront oft he premises occupied by the owners as a residence or place of business. Certainly no one has a right to save himself the expense of a stable or carriage-house by standing his vehicles in the public highway, to the obstruction of travel; and yet if we take any of the streets running parallel to Broadway, we find on each side of the railroad track, that as a general thing occupies the centre space, a long double line of carts and wagons, stretching at intervals through their entire length, in many cases narrowing the passage to a single track, and that occupied by the City cars. I need not expatiate upon the great inconvenience of being obliged to stop, twist in and out of the track, stop again, and so work a difficult and dangerous passage through a street thus preoccupied. It is patent to every one who owns a horse and wagon of any kind or description. Is there not a remedy, and will you not call attention to the abuse, and stimulate an effort to suppress it?

A SUFFERER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.* Adjourned for the term. *Part II.* Held by Justice GROVER, at No. 71 Duane-street. Nos. 614, 170, 866, 1,288, 1,202, 852, 818, 1,172, 314, 334, 968, 312, 1,238, 1,326, 1,476, 1,284, 174, 1,346, 1,352, 1,422.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice INGRAHAM. Nos. 17, 29, 33, 36, 50, 51, 52, 56, 84, 97, 106, 106, 113, 121. The call commences at No. 126.

Court of Special Sessions—June 23.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

LARCENY WITHOUT NOTICE.

James Gaffney, a seaman, second mate of a ship in the United States service, was charged with the larceny of a rifle worth $25, the property of William Stewart, who keeps a shooting-gallery in a lager beer saloon in the Bowery. It appeared from the evidence that complainant leased the privilege of the shooting-gallery from the proprietor of the lager beer saloon, and that he had no interest or connection with the bar whatever. Defendant went into the saloon and drank considerable liquor and practised some time at the target. Rifle in hand he went up to the bar and had a drink, threw down a bill, and claimed that the bar-tender had swindled him out of fifty cents. Believing that the bar-tender and shooting-gallery had the same interest, he declared that if they didn't give up the fifty cents he would keep the rifle. They didn't give the money and he took the rifle out of the place. Being a powerful man they let him go, but followed him out, till a policeman was met, who took him in charge. He was fined $10.

A YOUNG SNEAK THIEF.

Charles Mahon, aged 17, was charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $20, the property of Elizabeth Duck, under the following circumstances: Complainant went into a bakery and made some purchases. She had in her pocket-book $20, and after paying for the bread she laid her pocket-book on the counter and forgot to take it up again. Prisoner came in and asked for three cents worth of cake and so covered the pocket-book with his arms that the baker thought the book belonged to him. Complainant went to the door to get some milk, and in less than a minute she found her pocket-book gone. The milk depot was next door, and as she went back into the store the boy ran out and she after him. He got into a car; she signaled the car and the conductor stopped it. The prisoner got out and attempted to escape, and ran into the custody of a policeman. In his flight he must have thrown the pocket-book away, as nothing was found on the prisoner when he was searched. A witness was introduced to prove good character, but when sitting in the witness seat he had to turn round and ask the prisoner what he had been working at last. He was found guilty and remanded.

AN OLD OFFENDER CONVICTED.

William Smith, a shoplifter, well advanced in life, who, if he would leave thieving could make a first-rate living at almost any business, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of stealing a number of silk handkerchiefs from Caleb G. Evans, commission merchant, No. 4 College Place. As soon as the prisoner appeared at the bar, Judge KELLY recognized him as an old and dangerous shoplifter. When arraigned in Court on the last occasion, he pleaded his own case so well, and so cross-examined and nonplussed the prosecutor, that he was finally compelled to say that though the goods had come direct from the factory into his store, the possibility was they might have been sold, but it was not likely. He judged they were stolen from the fact that the man had them on his person when in the store. He eventually so placed the proprietor in a position that he would not swear the goods were stolen. On this occasion Mr. Smith employed a lawyer. Mr. Evans could only swear to the proprietorship of the property alleged to be stolen.

John McArdle, the porter of Mr. Evans, said: On Tuesday morning, after I had opened the store, and had just commenced to sweep out, the prisoner came in and commenced to talk very oily, representing himself as a Philadelphia dry-goods merchant, and said he had bought a large bill of goods. He hemmed and hawed, and looked around, and said as there were none of the salesmen present he would call back again in about half an hour. He did not come back till Thursday morning about the same hour, and asked for Mr. Sterns, the salesman. I had my suspicions, and while sweeping out kept an eye on him as he went up and down twirling his cane, whistling operatic airs and stopping occasionally to handle the goods. At last I saw him whisk a piece of silk handkerchiefs in his pocket. I immediately said, "I've got you now—you stop here." I locked him in to go for a policeman, but there was another door bolted from the inside, and while I was standing outside looking for a policeman, he came out on the rush past me and dashed into Robinson-street; I ran after him and brought him back to the store, when he threw the handkerchiefs down on the place from which he had picked them up.

Judge Kelly—You are a dangerous man.

Prisoner—I didn't touch the goods in any manner or shape. This man said he had lost handkerchiefs before, and he said I'll make you suffer. Then he drew a knife on me, and threatened to take my life, and said if you leave here I'll stab you. I did get excited, and did try to escape from such a rude, dangerous fellow.

Guilty. Penitentiary six months, and fined $50.

THE EXCISE LAW—KEEPING OPEN AFTER TWELVE AT NIGHT—ACQUITTED.

FRITZ BAHN and FREDERICK BAIMER, the one a waiter and the other proprietor of a restaurant and lager beer saloon at Washington Market, were charged with not having their place properly closed after 12 o'clock at night. The arrest of the bar-keeper was made at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock in the morning by Officer WILLIAM MURRAY. At 2 o'clock the place was still open, and the proprietor asked the officer why his help had been arrested, when the officer arrested the proprietor. The evidence was that the house had the sign of lager beer over the door, but it was at the same time a coffee and cake saloon and restaurant. It was a night house for farmers, who came to the market to dispose of their produce. A number of farmers said that they were in the house every night, and that the only liquor sold in the place was lager-beer, and since the passage of the act regulating the sale of liquor not a drop of beer had been sold after 12 o'clock. The house was a great resort of market men, and if it was closed they would be compelled to lay in their wagons for hours and carry their breakfast with them. There was but one counter in the house, and the proprietor had to go behind that to get to the till.

The officer testified that he saw nothing drank in the house except coffee. He saw bottles behind the counter with colored fluids in them. The bottles were proven to be syrups and soda-water. He made the arrest because there was the sign lager-beer over the door and the man had a license and the place was open. On the other hand, it was proven that the place was a restaurant, that the bar was closed, after 12 o'clock not a drop of beer was doled out, nor was a drop of spirituous liquor kept in the place. The trial occupied a long time, and viewing it in all its bearings Judge KELLY rendered a verdict of acquittal.

ANOTHER CASE, BUT A CONVICTION.

Thomas Barrett keeps a liquor-place at No. 17 Desbrosses-street. On Sunday, the 10th inst., Officer David Bolster entered the defendant's place about 2 o'clock. The shutters were up and the door was closed, but when the officer entered the landlady was carrying a waiter full of tumblers to a party of eight men and three women who were sitting in the room off the bar. Four of the men he saw drink the liquor. There was no sign over the door or in the house, but there was the regular bar, bottles and beer-pump behind it. The defendant had no license. The defence set up was that accused had a right to drink and get drunk with his friends in his own house. The accused was found guilty and fined $30.

A FERRY-BOAT PICKPOCKET.

John Smith, aged 24, who described himself as a lighter, was charged with stealing the watch of John Robertson while on a Fulton ferry-boat. Witness said that in going over to Brooklyn he fell asleep on the boat, and when he awakened he was coming back to New-York. He was aroused by the prisoner feeling of his breast, and as soon as he opened his eyes Smith said, "Get thee up now, the boat's about over." Robertson got up and missed his watch, but said nothing, as he thought the thief might throw the watch in the river; but as soon as they landed and met a policeman he told him to arrest Smith for robbing him. The thief started on a run, but after a chase of four blocks he was overtaken and the watch was recovered in the gutter where he had thrown it in the pursuit. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

AN ADROIT YOUNG PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

James Moody, aged 19, a resident of New-Jersey, was charged with stealing a very large wallet from the pocket of Mr. Alexander Leo. Witness said that he had just come from Brownsville, Texas, and that an hour or two earlier he had $4,500 in the pocket-book; but having made purchases to that amount and paid for them, there was not much at the time of the robbery. He took a Third-avenue car to visit his son who is at college at Manhattan. He had hardly put the second foot on the car when the prisoner slipped his pocket-book out of his pocket as nice and easy as he ever saw anything done in his life; but he happened to see him, and as the thief jumped off the platform he jumped too, and he had such a race that, although it was two days since the occurrence, he hadn't yet got his breath. The pocket-book was recovered on the street.

The Court—Wouldn't you like to forgive the boy, and take him out to Texas.

Witness—No, Sir. If he was in Brownsville, he wouldn't be in Court now; he would be hung up by this time. There's no child's play there for thieves.

The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 23, 1866.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81 C....110⅛	200 Canton Co....58
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62 103⅝	35 West. U. Tel. Rus.
3,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,C'65 102⅞	Extension....106
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C. 96⅜	200 Boston Water P....40⅞
5,000 do....96½	100 do....41
100,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.	100 Bruns. C. L. Co....8
First Series....102⅞	500 Wyom. Val. Co....40
50,000 do....2d Ser. 102⅝	200 New-York Cen....98⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....89⅞	500 do....98¾
1,000 Tenn. State 6s....88	100 do....98⅝
8,000 Virginia 6s....66	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr....71½
20,000 N. Car. 6s....84⅝	200 Erie R....58⅝
4,000 do....84½	1000 do....58¾
7,000 Mo. 6s, issued to	200 do....2d call 58⅝
Pacific R....80	100 Erie R.Pf....73
1,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St.J.	200 Reading R....108⅜
Issue....81½	200 do....b10 108½
2,000 do....81⅞	200 do....2d call 108⅜
1,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs....96	300 Mich. Cen. R....x-d 103½
2,000 Gal.&C.1stM.Ex....96	600 Cleve. & Pitts....83
3,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d....97	600 do....84⅛
15,000 P.,F.W.&C.3d....88	200 do....2d call 83⅞
1,000 McG. W. 1st....64	10 Cleve., Co& Cin.R....117
12 Nassau Bank....107	200 Chic. & N. W....s30 29⅞
10 Continental Bank....100	300 do....29½
10 Am. Ex. Bank....112	100 Chic. & N. W. P....58⅜
10 Bk. of Commerce....113½	600 Cleve. & Tol....106⅜
18 Bk. of Comm'th....102	100 Chic.& R. Is....94⅝
35 West. U.Tel....51	100 P., F. W. & C....98⅛
200 do....50⅞	400 do....98⅜
450 do....50½	200 Chic. & Alt....100
900 do....s30 50⅛	450 Mar. & C.1st Pr....s45 40

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Erie R....s3 58⅝	200 Clev. & Tol....106⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R....120⅞	200 do....b3 106⅜
400 Clev. & Pitts....s3 84⅜	100 Chi. & N. W....29⅞
1500 do....84⅜	100 do....b30 30
200 do....84⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. P....58⅞
200 do....s10 84⅜	200 do....b15 58⅞
200 do....s10 84⅝	200 Chi. & R. I....94⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co....b10 57	200 Cum. Coal....45
100 do....b30 56⅝	100 do....b10 45½
100 do....56	300 Mariposa Pr....23
200 West. U. Tel....x-d 50⅝	100 do....b10 23½
100 do....50⅛	400 Reading R....c 108⅛
300 do....50	200 Mich. S. & N. I....78⅝
100 do....s3 50⅛	100 do....78⅞
200 do....50⅜	100 do....b3 78½
100 do....50⅝	100 Catawissa R....77
100 do....s3 50	400 Clev. & Pitts....83⅛
100 do....b5 50⅜	400 do....83⅛
300 do....49⅝	800 do....83½
200 N. Y. Cen....98⅜	500 do....83⅜
100 do....b10 98⅛	300 do....b3 83
200 do....98⅛	600 do....82⅞
300 Erie Railroad....s3 57⅞	200 do....b10 82⅞
1800 do....57⅞	500 do....s3 82⅝
200 do....c 57⅞	500 do....82⅝
500 do....s3 57⅞	400 do....82½
500 do....57⅛	400 do....82⅛
1200 do....57⅝	1100 do....82⅛
1800 do....s3 57⅝	200 Chic. & N. W....29¾
900 do....57⅝	100 do....b60 29⅞
1100 do....57⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. P....58⅛

MONDAY, June 25—A. M.

The extreme fluctuations in Gold the past week were *twenty-one per cent.*; sales on Monday up to 169¼; since down to 148¼; then on Saturday up to 153¾, and closing 151⅜. The operations were almost exclusively of a speculative character; Exchange having fallen 1@2 ℔ cent. below the shipping point of American Gold Coin, and barely authorizing the transhipment of the California bars received here on Thursday. The Customs demand was about two and a quarter millions for the week, and in addition to which the Treasury Office gained over a million of dollars on the deposit of Gold Coin from the interior. The Treasury of the United States now holds about $47,000,000 in Gold Coin, of which $10,800,000 is held for the redemption of of Gold Notes. We estimate that the Treasury will carry over to the new fiscal year, beginning next Monday, July 2, nearly or quite *fifty millions*, as against $35,089,000 at the beginning of the present fiscal year. The Banks in the City of New-York will hold in actual Gold Coin about $10,000,000 less than on the 1st of July, 1865. This we should call very ample Specie resources, after shipping from this port and Boston *full sixty millions*, nearly three-fourths of this sum since the 1st of May.

The Gold speculation at the close of the week was partly on the rumor that the New Tariff, to be introduced at Washington to-day or to-morrow, will greatly stimulate the Customs demand on the rapid withdrawal of Foreign Goods from Bond to escape the enlarged duties. The same or a similar story was raised early in the week, based on a very ridiculous telegram from Washington to one of the morning papers, that *one hundred millions* Foreign Goods are now in Bond, to be withdrawn and the duties paid in Gold! When the account of Stock Goods in Bond was last made up in New-York, the total varied very slightly from *thirty millions*. It has recently been increased, probably to $36,000,000, during the upward Gold excitement and the pressure for Money in Europe; and if we add one-third for the outports, the grand total would still fall short more than one-half the story from Washington—which, by the way, was a wild guess, without the slightest authority from the Treasury Department.

It is probable, however, that the Customs Duties will be somewhat hastened by the New Tariff. The Bill, as usual, will no doubt be made to take early effect, as well on Goods in Bond as on Goods to arrive. But on Monday next the Treasury will begin to pay out the July Gold Interest on the Public Debt, amounting to $9,750,000, of which about $5,750,000 will be paid out at New-York, and only a very small portion of which (unlike the May Interest on the 5-20s of 1862) will leave the country or be collected for Foreign account.

The Trade of the past week was fairly active in the Import entries, but not so good in the sales of Foreign Merchandise, which are affected by the high price and unsettled movement of Gold. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce were partially better, and would, no doubt, improve materially if Exchange, as regulated by Gold, could be relied upon from day to day. Our accounts from the West of the supply of old Corn, and (west of Ohio and Indiana) of old Wheat, are equally encouraging for our Railway traffic through the Summer, and of our export trade. They are practically confirmed by the large business already doing over the main Western roads. The growing crops also promise well, except for Wheat in Central and Southern Ohio.

The Stock Exchange ruled higher by 1 ℔ cent. for the United States 5-20s of 1862, and ¼@½ ℔ cent. for other descriptions. The Railway speculation was dull at the close of the week. The Border State Bonds are higher; the Miscellaneous Shares rather neglected. Money keeps easy, at 5@6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers.

The Import entries, for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,746,943, against the total entries of $4,271,272 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,397,982, against $2,455,906 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,408,286, against $367,580 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,232,837. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 11,074 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,675.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to May 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	April	$24,678,788
August	24,293,536	May 5	3,886,560
September	22,480,272	May 12	4,767,121
October	23,056,733	May 19	6,130,282
November	26,999,125	May 26	4,385,284
December	25,921,045	June 2	7,868,323
January	30,037,059	June 9	2,730,759
February	30,520,430	June 16	9,055,745
March	25,919,086	June 23	6,746,943

Total to date since July 1....$298,385,294
Against same time last year....153,415,457
Increase since July 1....$144,969,837

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,075	April	$23,311,185
August	14,681,077	May 9	3,219,011
September	13,028,314	May 16	3,738,972
October	21,772,243	May 23	3,117,494
November	28,080,426	May 30	2,260,855
December	22,826,305	June 6	1,634,565
January	30,108,207	June 13	1,943,494
February	17,195,507	June 20	2,397,972
March	23,668,817		

Total to date since July 1....$210,296,283
Against same time last year....199,939,723
Increase since July 1....$10,357,560
Gold, June 23, 1866....151⅜ ℔ cent.
Gold, June 24, 1865....141 ℔ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,986	April	$588,875
August	1,554,398	May 5	996,634
September	2,494,973	May 12	1,315,161
October	2,516,226	May 19	8,763,295
November	2,046,180	May 26	9,351,840
December	2,752,161	June 2	6,807,907
January	2,706,336	June 9	4,220,456
February	1,807,030	June 16	6,056,743
March	1,045,039	June 23	1,409,288

Total to date, since July 1....$57,178,526
Against same time last year....39,663,436
Increase since July 1....$17,515,090

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	February	$3,633,431
August	1,681,206	March	3,967,553
September	2,027,144	April	1,551,721
October	2,479,087	May	3,783,186
November	1,952,873	June 1	324,552
December	2,519,983	June 9	952,933
January	2,364,263	June 21	911,741

Total to date, since July 1....$29,142,577
Against same time last year....16,054,555
Increase since July 1....$13,088,022

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the same office since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,084,409	October	5,895,803
November	10,138,601	November	4,268,786
December	8,378,335	December	2,783,684
January	12,469,865	January	5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,281
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June 2	394,000	June 2	70,500
June 9	2,142,346	June 9	283,800
June 16	2,100,384	June 16	67,000
June 23	2,232,837	June 23	146,134
Total	$130,719,121	Total	$45,886,830

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	159⅞@169¼@148¼@153½@151⅞
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	102¾@104½@103⅝
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	96½@96⅝
U. S. 7.30 ℔ cents, 1867-8	102¾@102⅜
New-York Central	99⅜@98⅜
New-York and Erie	58½@60½@58⅝
Rock Island	93⅞@95½@94
Michigan Southern	78⅜@79⅛@78⅝
Illinois Central	122@120½
Hudson River	110@112
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82¼@87@83⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅞@98⅝@98
Chicago and Northwestern	29⅛@29⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	50⅛@50
Cumberland	44½@45
Reading	109@108⅜
Northwestern Preferred	58¼@58⅞
Canton Land Co	60⅞@56⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27½@26⅜
Mariposa Preferred	23⅛@23

The Gold Room speculation was upward Saturday, the sales advancing from 150⅛, the price of Friday night, to 153¾ ℔ cent., returning to 152¼@151⅞ ℔ cent. The *Bull* operators expressed themselves quite confident that the foreign news due on Sunday would be less favorable, and that the apprehension of the New Tariff would hasten foreign goods out of Bond to escape the increased Customs duties. In regard to the latter, we are quite sure that the amount of goods in Bond is greatly exaggerated, and that not one-half of the actual amount in Bond will be effected by the revision of duties.

The shipments of Gold and Silver by the day's steamers amount to $1,205,709, making for the week, 1,409,409, of which $758,889 is in Silver and Silver bars. The following is the list of shipments:

June 20—Steamer *Malta*, Liverpool:
American Gold....$201,100
June 20—Steamer *Eagle*, Havana:
American Gold....2,600
June 23—Steamer *Hansa*, Bremen:
American Gold....14,445
Foreign Silver....2,500
June 23—Steamer *Hansa*, Southampton:
American Gold....122,683
Silver Bars....573,939
Gold Bars....131,069
Foreign Silver....62,500
American Silver....3,900
June 23—Steamer *City of Paris*, Liverpool:
American Gold....127,200
June 23—Steamer *Borussia*, Hamburg:
American Gold....36,500
Gold Bars....13,800
Silver Coin....116,000
Total for the week....$1,409,409

The Customs Duties in Gold paid into the Treasury Office for the week are $2,232,837, and the Gold Interest paid out $146,134.

The Stock Exchange was steady for Governments, but generally weak for the Railways, especially on Erie Shares, with which some of the Western Roads partially sympathized. At 3:30 P. M. (when the dealings terminate on Saturday) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅝	96⅜	Northwest	29⅞	29⅜
U. S. 5-20s	103⅜	103¼	N. West Pref	58¾	58½
U. S. 7.30s	102⅜	102⅜	Rock Island	94⅞	94
N. Y. Central	99	98⅜	Fort Wayne	98½	98
Erie	59½	58⅝	Cumb'land Coal	44¾	45
Hudson	112	112	Quicksilver	50	50
Reading	108¾	108⅜	Mariposa	11	11
Mich. Southern	79	78⅜	Mariposa Pref	23	23
Illinois Central	120½	120½	Canton	58½	56⅛
Pittsburgh	84½	83½	Ohio Certificates	27	26⅜
Tennessee 6s	100	99⅜	American Gold	150⅛	151⅛
Missouri 6s	80½	81	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅛

The July half-yearly dividends of the Hanover Bank is 6 ℔ cent.; Importers and Traders 5 ℔ cent.; Chatham 8 ℔ cent.; New-York Exchange 6 ℔ cent.; Atlantic 6 ℔ cent.; Shoe and Leather 5 ℔ cent.; Continental 5 ℔ cent.; Merchants' and Manufacturers 5 ℔ cent. The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

New-York	112	American Exchange	111
Manhattan	132	Chatham	135
Mechanics'	120	Bank of N. America	109
Union	115	Metropolitan	120
America	138	People's	118½
City	200	Nassau	106
Phenix	105	Continental	100
National	105	St. Nicholas	105
Seventh Ward	106½	Commonwealth	101
State of New York	106	Fourth National	103½
Commerce	114	Ninth National	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	106	Oriental	125
Ocean	101	City Bank, Brooklyn	126

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est	85	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	85	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	104	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	98	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	97½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	88
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c., '69-'72	103	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	87
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	91½	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort	96¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	95½	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	103	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	86½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	74
Del. L. & W. 1st M	100	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	87
Del. L. & W. 2d M	100	McGregor Wes. 1st M	84

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,912,963 93, including for Customs, $472,000; Gold Notes, $707,000. Payments, $1,321,522 43. Balance, $97,639,849 89.

The Merchants and Brokers interested in the business of Freights and Naval Stores now meet every day at 1 o'clock at the Merchants' News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street.

Mr. WILLIAM P. SMITH, of the New-York Stock Exchange, has formed a new house with Messrs. KILLBRETH, late of Cincinnati, at No. 27 Wall-street, under the style of KILLBRETH & SMITH, Bankers and Brokers.

The Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, now in session in this City, have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ ℔ cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 17th July next. The dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. on the third mortgage bonds was also ordered paid, less Government tax, on the same day. The transfer books will close on the 30th inst.

The coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending June 21, 1866, was: 38,368 tons; corresponding week last year, 18,818 tons; increase for the week, 27,550 tons; tonnage for the season to date, 520,000 tons; corresponding time last year, 200,275 tons; increase for season of 1866, 319,725 tons. The Reading tonnage for the week is 101,658 tons.

The following Railway elections are announced from Milwaukee: *St. Paul Company*—Messrs. Alex. Mitchell, President; Russell Sage, Selah Chamberlain, N. A. Cowdrey, Fred. P. James, Washington Hunt, Walter S. Gurnee, John W. Cary, S. S. Merrill, E. B. Wesley, Julius Wadsworth, H. C. Stimson and Isaac Scott. *Prairie du Chien Company*—Messrs. Alex. Mitchell, President; H. C. Stimson, Russell Sage, Fred. P. James, N. A. Cowdrey, Walter S. Gurnee, S. S. Merrill, Hans Crocker and Joseph Rudd. *Minnesota Central Company*—Messrs. Selah Chamberlain, Alex. Mitchell, Russell Sage, E. B. Wesley, Walter S. Gurnee, R. J. Baldwin, E. H. Goodrich and Daniel L. Wells.

The number of miles of railway now controlled by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company is: Milwaukee and St. Paul line, 275; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 235; McGregor and Western, 50; together with 460 miles to be added in a short time; Eastern Division of the La Crosse, 95; La Crosse and Winona, 30; Winona and St. Peter, 80; Minnesota Central, 70; making altogether 835 miles, now or soon to be under the control of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

From the Tribune, (Editorial,) June 21.

COTTON CROAKING.—Though it is generally admitted that the great rains of the South are over, the rivers generally falling, and an additional area has been planted, even down to the 5th or 10th inst., on lands thus uncovered by the receding waters, the predictions of a third or quarter crop continue. A correspondent who has been traversing the South for three months past transmits the following estimate of the yield in 1866 to a house in this City:

	1866. Bales.	Product of 1859. Bales.
Texas will make	200,000	415,281
Alabama	250,000	983,651
Mississippi	150,000	1,202,055
Georgia	250,000	701,840
South Carolina	75,000	353,413
North Carolina and Virginia	100,000	158,241
Arkansas and Tennessee	150,000	578,484
Louisiana and Florida	125,000	788,487
Total	1,200,000	5,181,452

—Now it may be that Texas will not make half, nor Mississippi one-eighth, nor Arkansas and Tennessee but a fourth, of the Cotton in '66 that it did in '59; but we must be allowed to disbelieve it, as we disbelieved the now exploded assertions that there were not One Million bales in the South last May. We still believe the crop of 1866, with a fair season henceforth, *will range from* 2,000,000 *to* 2,500,000 *bales, and that Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee will produce* 1,000,000 *instead of the* 350,000 *assigned them above*. Let the result determine who is nearest right.

We copy the above, not only to indorse Mr. GREELEY's estimate, but as a warning to the Cotton trade here and in Manchester and Liverpool, not to repeat the folly of last Fall in underrating the American supply. They will save Money by moving on a new crop of *Three Million of bales*. It may not reach it, as there are many contingencies of the season, both in the growth and maturity of the Cotton and in gathering it. But the blunders of the foregoing estimate for 1,200,000 bales, which is only one of many estimates ranging from 1,000,000 to 1,800,000 bales, are so palpable—take Texas for example, where the *very* largest crop ever gathered will probably be realized—that the total should at least be doubled for anything like a safe basis for speculators and spinners.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7.30 Treasury Notes.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States Compound Interest Notes.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 23, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 6,508 bbls. Flour, 110 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,790 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 625 bushels Oats, 6,650 bushels Rye, and 40 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $15 50@$16 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate request, including Java at 24½c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20c., Laguayra at 17c.@19c., Rio 14½c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at about former prices. Middlings, 36c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 870 bales, against receipts of 887 bales. The week's receipts have been 11,079 bales; sales and resales, 6,800 bales; export clearances since Tuesday, 764 bales; estimated stock, 112,000 bales. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice thus: "We have to report for the week a very quiet market at declining prices. The unfavorable Continental advices, and the continued absence of any export demand, the light purchases on spinners' account, together with the full amount of Cotton offering, and the somewhat improving, though yet contradictory and unsatisfactory reports of the growing Cotton crop, have all combined to depress our market. The prices realized at the Government auction sale on Wednesday showed the weakness of our market, and prices at once ruled in buyers' favor. The fluctuations of the Gold market for the week have been excessive, and have also assisted to unsettle our market. In the Cotton Goods market there is a fair amount of business doing, and prices are steady. Receipts at all ports for week ending June 15, 13,500 bales; receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,336,500 bales."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	11,079
Receipts since June 1, 1866	33,379
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	368,067
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	797,865
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	458,085

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 25c.; Laconia B, 22½c.; Laconia E, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; Bartlett's 36-inch, 30½c.; Bartlett's 33-inch, 25c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Cocheco, 21c.; Freeman, 17c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven B B, $12@$13, gold; Thomson's French Woven C C, $11 50@$12 50, gold. Skirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ℔ cent. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 26c.; Winthrop, 18½c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 16c.; Washington Satteen, 27c. Ticks—Hamilton, 45c.; Franklin, 32½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in very moderate request at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 6,700 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 30@$7 70; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 40@$9 90, chiefly at $7 50@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$10 10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 30	@$7 70
Extra State	7 40	@9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75	@17 50

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 375 bbls., in lots, at $10 30@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and depressed. Sales, 230 bbls. Extra at $8 65@$14 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, to-day, including Superfine at $6 75@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 35 for Brandywine, delivered, ℔ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected and nominal in price. Corn has been quiet, closing decidedly lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at 89c.@93c. for unsound, and 93c.@96c., closing at 93c.@94c., for sound new mixed Western, ℔ bushel. New Oats are in rather more demand, at irregular prices. We quote new Western at 57c.@62c., the latter rate for choice Milwaukee ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and demand, at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℔ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 13,302 hides; sales 13,200 hides, the latter including, according to HULL & Co., 1,500 dry Montevideo Culls, 21 lbs., private terms; 4,600 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 15½c., gold, usual selection; 1,800 dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,200 dry Texas, 26 lbs., private terms; 1,600 City slaughter steers, 70 lbs., 12c., cash; 1,500 City slaughter steers, 70 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of ox and cow hides is 341,400, (same time last year 367,350—year before 625,600,) and 460 bales, as follows: 154,600 dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, (hides and kips,) 36,800 dry Rio Grande, (hides and kips,) 66,300 dry Orinoco, 10,000 dry California, 4,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 15,000 dry Central America, &c., 8,900 dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 2,600 dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,300 dry and dry salted Brazil, 9,000 dry New-Orleans and Western, 18,000 dry Texas and Southern, 10,000 Gambia and Bissau, 2,000 wet salted California, 2,500 wet salted from England, 460 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The demand has been in excess of the supply, and considerable has been done in leather for future delivery. Our market is nearly bare of desirable stock. Heavy Buenos Ayres is especially scarce. Prices generally are one cent ℔ lb. dearer than last week, and quite firm with a slight upper tendency. *Oak Sole*—Inquiry active. Stock reduced. Price firm. Week's receipts of sole leather about 36,000 sides." We quote: *Sole*—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been in less request and less buoyant in price. We quote: Ingot Copper at 31c.@32c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $45 50@$47; Scotch Pig, $46@$48; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$105 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c. in gold ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 18½c.@18¾c., in gold; Banca Tin, 19½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 65c.@82½c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inquired for, including Spirits Turpentine, at 86c.@88c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 25 ℔ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in limited request, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2 05; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 58@$1 65 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Contines dull and heavy, at 24½c.@25½c. for Crude, 40c.@41½c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been forced on the market to-day on account of two or three leading speculative holders; and prices have been much depressed, closing in favor of buyers, who have taken advantage of the severe fall, to make large purchases, in anticipation of an early upward turn. Two brokers made the bulk of the sales. Their orders were peremptory, and their stock apparently "inexhaustible." There was unusual excitement in the market, Everybody seemed surprised by the downward movement, which occasioned some decidedly animated discussions, during regular 'Change hours. Transactions in other kinds have been unimportant. Sales since our last 16,850 bbls., in lots, at $31 37@$32 25 for new Mess, closing at $31 50 cash; $30 for one year old Mess; $26 50 for new Prime, and $28 50@$29 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 750 bbls. new Mess, July delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $32@$32 50, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales since our last 475 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 520 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are quite nominal. Butter has been in limited demand, at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues in slack request at 8c.@22c. ℔ lb.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	39	@40
North River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	35	@38
Western—tubs	25	@28
Western—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	32	@33
State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	38	@40
State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb	32	@35
New-York State—white butter, ℔ lb	25	@28
Western—white butter, ℔ lb	20	@22

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ℔ lb	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ℔ lb	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ℔ lb	8	@10
Factory Dairies—common, ℔ lb	16	@18
Farm Daries—common, ℔ lb	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℔ lb	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℔ lb	6	@8

SKINS—Sales of Deer from first hands have been restricted by the extreme prices demanded by holders. Quite large transactions have, however, been effected of parcels in second hands at about old currency rates. The stock is small, and prospective receipts light. Honduras 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., gold, ℔ lb. Goat remains as last noted, in very moderate request only, and sales are very hard to effect at present asking rates. There is some improvement in the demand for Morocco, but the trade is still too dull to warrant manufacturers in anticipating their wants, especially at quoted gold prices; 100 bales Mexican sold to arrive, at prices within our quotations: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c. ℔ lb.; Cape, 45c.@50c., cash; Madras, 55c.@60c., gold, each.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, at former prices. Sales since our last 408 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 14c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 67,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 145,000 lbs. at 12⅞c.@13c., and 6,500 lbs. grease at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected; prices nominal.

WOOL—Has been in good request, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, and desirable lots have been quite firm in price. Sales, since our last, include 325,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 45c.@70c.; 38,000 lbs. do. pulled, part at 50c.@53c.; 175,000 lbs. Texas, at from 18c.@30c.; 50,000 lbs. California (by auction) at 19c.@31c.; 430 bales Cape at 29c., in gold, and 31c.@43c. (by auction) in currency; 130 bales Mextiza at 21c.@23c.; 165 bales Donakoi part at 42½c.; and (by auction) 181 bales damaged Russian at 24c.@32c. ℔ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "sales of domestic for the week foot up some 750,800 lbs., comprising the bulk of stocks remaining on the market. Among the purchases are considerable lots of fine fleece previously held above the views of the buyers. The rates realized on all desirable grades are fully equal to, and in some cases a shade better than quoted for some time back. The range is 48c.@75c. for fleece, and 40c.@80½c. for the medium grades of pulled. Included are lots of medium and good Western at 48c.@57c.; Indiana and Michigan at 55c.@63c.; New-York and Vermont at 55c.@62½c.; Ohio medium and fine, at 62½c.@68c. New Ohio fleece has been sold to some extent at 60c.@65c., mostly at the latter rate, and Pennsylvania fleece at 65c.@70c.; also, 50,000 lbs. New-York at 62c.; 27,000 lbs. Michigan at 61c.@63c.; and some 150,000 lbs. choice and double extra Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleece, in lots, at 70c.@75c. The sales of pulled have been at 50c.@55c. for Western supers, and 60c.@62½c. for Eastern and Rochester do.; extra at 60c.@70c., the outside figure for standard brands. In California fleece, sales 25,000 lbs. fine at 42½c., and 60,000 do., including No. 1, super, extra and double extra, at a range of 33c.@45c. In Texas, sales 80,000 lbs. at 29c.@37½c., as to quality. In foreign, transactions have been checked by the rise in gold, and the sales have been inconsiderable, including small lots of Cape at 27c.@30c., gold; and of Mestiza at about 28c. ℔ lb., gold."

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, with 642 vessels of all classes in port. The principal engagements have been 5,000 boxes Cheese, for Liverpool, by steamer, at 20s. ℔ ton; and a brig, with Petroleum, for Bordeaux, on private terms.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
A tract of 4,000 acres of valuable coal and timber land, situated in Clearfield County, Penn., is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Maps and description of the property can be seen by calling on O. J. PUSEY, at the Metropolitan Hotel, until Monday evening, and afterward by addressing same at Pottsville, Penn.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Granford, Connecticut, about 6 miles from New-Haven and 3½ hours from New-York. The farm contains about 96 acres of fine land, is well watered and stocked with fine fruit. The mansion house (which is in fine order) was built for the owner's occupancy and in the most substantial manner. There is also a large barn, carriage-house, farmers' house and cottage. The land is high, has a fine view of Long Island Sound and unsurpassed scenery on every side. Brandon is noted for its beautiful drives, fine roads and exceeding healthfulness of location. The furniture, most of which was made to order, farming utensils, stock, wagons, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars and permits to view the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNtry residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned. House first class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter. The grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River, with water front, located at East Haverstraw, four miles below Peekskill, and nearly opposite Stony Point; house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, in excellent repair throughout; there are 12 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and with an abundance of choice fruits, grapes under glass, &c.; the views are very fine; location retired and healthy. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON LONG Island Sound, a beautiful residence and 44 acres of land, situate on Fort Hill and fronting on Cold Spring Bay; fine water front; the house is 34x38; contains 13 rooms, also kitchen, cellar, large dairy, piazza on two sides, cupola; water in house and Westerfield range. Possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

TIMBER AND WOODLAND FOR SALE. —Twenty-one acres, heavily timbered with white oak, bass and chestnut trees, within two miles of the village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., and within two miles of Long Island Sound. Any one wishing to purchase will please address LUTHER C. TIBBETS, care of Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a desirable piece of property, situated at the terminus of the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad, at Athens, N. Y., consisting of a store and dwelling, 75x32, with all modern improvements, well adapted for hotel purposes. For further information apply to the subscriber at Athens. H. O. NICHOLS.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, within 3 minutes' walk of depot, containing nine rooms, with basement, half acre of ground, barn, choice variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BABCOCK & COX, No. 67 Beaver-st. Furniture can be had if desired, with immediate possession.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME YOUNG mare, just six years old, stylish and gentle for a lady's or gentleman's riding horse; free in harness; suitable for a light carriage, and warranted perfectly sound; must be sold this week; good reasons given for selling. Can be seen at 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st., at the feed-store.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—A fine country residence, contains about 15 acres of choice land, with a good variety of fruits; possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 239 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT YONKERS, A pretty cottage, with ample grounds, shade trees, &c.; only ten minutes from depot, and in good order; one of the finest views in Yonkers; price 6,000, or rent $600. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or of JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$8,000 FOR A WELL-IMPROVED and productive farm of 200 acres 37 miles on L. I. with good and numerous buildings, plenty of fruit, pure spring water, healthful situation, &c. Terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

$3,700—5,000—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two fine farms of 40 and 70 acres, 38 miles on Long Island; very desirable. See owner, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., Room No. 88. A. F. JAYNE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., HALF an hour by rail, a beautiful villa site, containing 14 acres, overlooking the Hackensack River; or would be sold in quantities to suit; $400 per acre. Apply to C. MEHR, No. 151 Forsyth-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, Perth Amboy and Woodbridge. Also, 100 farms in New-Jersey. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house, replete with improvements. Rents for $1,000; situated in 35th-st.; house 20x40 feet; price $8,500. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT PROPERTY ON the southeast corner of 2d-av. and 107th-st. Apply before 11 o'clock to J. R. SMITH, No. 111 West 44th-st.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

GOOD PROPERTIES TO EXCHANGE. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET.

ASTORIA.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, by the month, the residence of Dr. Stevens, on the terrace, five minutes' walk from the landing, six acres of ground, shade and fruit trees; the house of stone, and commodious. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 1, IN Yonkers, furnished apartments in a large mansion in the centre of two acres, filled with the choicest fruit, shrubbery and shade trees; situation not surpassed in any respect by any place on the Hudson. For particulars, address Box No. 185 Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, the Beverly House, at Garrison's, opposite Cozzens', and adjoining Gov. Fish's; good garden, fruit, &c. Or for sale, together or in parcels, the whole Beverly Farm, containing 225 acres. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENteel, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 250 West 13th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, the chief part of a first-class brown-stone house, near Madison-av., complete for housekeeping; unexceptionable references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 38th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING 14 rooms, with 13 acres of lawn, garden, &c., on Castleton Hill, Staten Island, one mile from ferry; high ground and healthy locality. Apply, by permission, to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, AT a low rent, a large house and carriage-house; fine garden; beautiful grounds; near the depot; immediate possession given. Apply to J. A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AN OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, WITH stable room for one or two horses, on the Bowery road, about two miles from Astoria. Inquire of P. H. TITUS, on the premises.

TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, a furnished house, a few miles out of town; delightfully situated; unexceptionable neighborhood; terms moderate. Apply at No. 24 East 20th-st.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country house with nine rooms, and garden with fruit and shade trees. For terms, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM POWER—FIRST FLOOR AND A small loft on Canal-st., near Broadway, 1 to 20-horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE within 30 miles of New-York, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad. Rent must be moderate. Address F. C. H., Monday and Tuesday, Station D, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a small three-story modern-built house in a good locality. Address, with terms, &c., R. H. BOYD, Box No. 2,717 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE CITY HOUSES IN GOOD neighborhood for purchasers. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FINE ARTS.

THE RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECtion of Paintings and Statuary of the late E. Boonen Graves is still on exhibition at No. 23 University-place, every AFTERNOON, between 4 and 6 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RED GNOME, STAR OF THE RHINE and THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN; or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, COOL AS A CUCUMBER and WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN. Characters by Messrs. George Fawcet Rowe, Mrs. John Wood, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Boundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock. AURORA FLOYD and ALADDIN. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Messrs. Frank Dwight Denny, G. W. Stoddardt, Geo. Ryer, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Ada Gray.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. English Opera—A NIGHT IN ROME.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SCIENCE AND MEDICINE, MISSISSIPPI FLING, MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, and new songs, dances, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 8.5 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

JONES' WOOD.
THIS AFTERNOON, Grand opening of the Summer season by the DE LAVE FAMILY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The European news brought last evening by the *New-York* and *Germania* is extremely important. Hostilities had not formally commenced, but had been brought one step nearer by the severance of diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia, and by the landing of GARIBALDI in Italy. The Austrians had completely evacuated Holstein leaving that Duchy to be occupied by Prussian troops. At the sitting of the French Corps Legislatif on the 12th inst., M. ROUHER read a very important letter written by the Emperor to his Foreign Minister, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, on the lately projected Conference. Had the Conference met, the Emperor says that France would have repudiated all ideas of territorial aggrandisement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed, much preferring a good understanding with her neighbors to any territorial acquisition. France would have desired for the Germanic Confederation a more worthy position, for Prussia better geographical boundaries, and for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Europe, after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation. Though the Conference has failed, France, the Emperor thinks, will not have to draw the sword, but will continue to observe an attentive neutraly. The letter was received with loud cheers by the members, and, on the suggestion of M. ROUHER, the Chamber, by a large majority, decided against entering on the debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy. The general news from Europe is of altogether secondary interest.

GENERAL NEWS.

The billiard tournament for the championship of Missouri took place on the 20th inst. A. H. HARRISON, of St. Joseph, won the deciding game over O. J. PIERCE, of St. Louis. One of Mr. HARRISON'S games with PIERCE is worthy of special mention, particularly as he is only an amateur. His score was as follows: 0, 127, 2, 125, 46; total, 300; average, 60. Mr. GAVETT, Secretary of the American Billiard Congress, pronounced this the highest average ever made in a tournament game. Mr. PIERCE challenged HARRISON for the championship, and the game is to be played in St. Joseph in October.

REUBEN D. MUSSEY, M. D., died at Boston, on Thursday last, at the age of eighty-six years. A native of New-Hampshire, his connection with Dartmouth College in the various medical professorships of that Institution, commenced in 1814 and lasted until 1838, when he removed to Cincinnati and was Professor in the Miami, and other medical institutes of that region, having at the same time an extensive surgical practice in that city. About ten years ago he relinquished his practice, but has since published several medical works.

A Georgia journal says: "We hold that there is absolutely no obligation on any State in the Federal Union to be what is termed 'loyal' to the Government of that Union, be that State in the North or in the South, or known by the name of either Massachusetts or Florida, South Carolina or Wisconsin. The thing is a free will thing altogether. The South has a future before her, and if now cast in the pit by strong and wicked brethren will yet, some day, like Joseph, come to bear sway in a mighty land."

A novel insurance case has been decided in Missouri. The question arose upon the following facts proved: A building is insured against loss by fire. It falls down, being heavily overloaded with merchandise; the fall occasions a fire, which destroys the fallen material. Query—is the Insurance Company liable? The Court decided that the building insured, having fallen, ceased to exist as such, and that it ceased to exist by reason of a peril not insured against, and hence that Company was not liable.

Great excitement prevails in Fayetteville, in the town of Manlius, Onondaga county, over the supposed poisoning of more than forty persons in that village. Reports were in circulation that the cholera had broken out there, but upon investigation the cause of the sickness was traced to some cheese sold by a merchant in the village. The deaths resulting from this poisoning already number two, while several others are not expected to survive.

A person who has recently visited the Shenandoah Valley, says it is wonderful to see the profusion of cattle and poultry in this "denuded" valley, after the devastation it was said to have suffered. Except the absence of fences in some places, now and then a fortification or a burned barn, no one would suppose an army had been in the valley.

Rev. IBRI CANNON, fifty years ago a pioneer Methodist preacher in Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, died on Friday at Troy, N. Y., at the advanced age of 83 years. Mr. CANNON continued his ministrations among the Indians and sparsely settled white inhabitants of the frontier for many years, and until his health broke down under the hardships of pioneer life.

Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., is well under way. It will be remembered that EZRA CORNELL gave $500,000 for founding this University, and the State has also made grants of land which are likely to prove valuable. The hope is expressed that this institution will eventually have an endowment of the value of $3,000,000.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says affairs have reached such a pitch in that region that unless something is done the people of the country will be afraid to come to the city for fear of being murdered. The *Avalanche* says murder most foul is stalking over the country, hand in hand with robbery, arson and every other crime in the calendar.

The Governor of Virginia has retained Judge B. R. CURTIS, of Boston, to act with Attorney-General BOWDEN and Mr. HUNTER, of that State, in inaugurating proceedings for the recovery of jurisdiction over the Counties of Jefferson and Berkley, transferred to West Virginia.

The Post-office Department have issued an order against letting boxes to policy dealers, bogus lottery ticket swindlers, obscene booksellers, and other public swindlers, so far as can be ascertained after the expiration of the present quarter.

Chief Justice CHASE has written a letter to Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire, giving his views on financial affairs. He is opposed to funding the public debt of the United States on Senator SHERMAN'S plan.

President FISHER, of Hamilton College, has resigned that office, which he has held for eight years past—accepting the pastorate of the Westminster Church in Utica.

Professor PETERS, of the Hamilton College Observatory, has discovered a new asteroid, the 87th of the group.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the law column will be found the dissenting opinion of Chief-Justice CHASE, concurred in by Justices WAYNE and SWAYNE, in the National Bank tax cases from this State, in which the ancient doctrine of the exemption of United States bonds from State taxation is maintained; and it is asserted that the present system of taxation is but an indirect manner of taxing the bonds of the Government. A rule for valuation, by assessors, is also announced, which is of importance to Government officials, and of great moment to the shareholder. The opinion has the greater interest from the former relations of the Chief-Justice to the Public Treasury.

The several liquor-dealers who had sued out injunctions did a slashing business yesterday, and were not annoyed by the Police. Two licensed venders in the Bowery undertook to sell beer, claiming that under Judge CARDOZO'S opinion they were authorized to sell whatever and whenever they pleased; but the Police interfered and closed their places. On Staten Island the Riverside Police arrested a Metropolitan Policeman for attempting to take a liquor dealer into custody.

Twenty-seven arrests were made yesterday morning for selling liquor without a license, all of them being held to bail. There were also sixty-five arrests made for alleged violations of the Sunday law during yesterday; nineteen for disorderly conduct and twenty-seven for intoxication. Several rows occured during the day near drinking places kept open in defiance of the law.

The Fenian gathering near Jones' Wood yesterday numbered at least ten thousand, and was quite orderly and respectable in character. Mr. STEPHENS received an enthusiastic reception, and delivered an address of considerable length, in which he handled the leaders in the Canadian affair quite severely, closing his address by advising his countrymen as to their duties to their adopted country and the work before them, to repair the injuries done to Ireland by the late discreditable *fiasco*.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the body of JAMES BRENNAN, who was shot dead on Saturday night at No. 114 Centre-street, by CHAS. REINNER, during an altercation. After hearing the evidence in the case the jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts, and the prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, being subsequently admitted to bail.

Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, last evening preached the Baccalaureate Sermon before the graduating class at Trinity Church. The Trustees, Faculty and students were present.

Gold on Saturday advanced to 153⅛, and then fell back to 151¾ per cent. The Stock Exchange held but one session, and left off dull.

The Excise Law and the Sunday Beer Trade.

The reports of the operation of the Excise Law, yesterday, do not essentially vary from those of previous Sundays since the new regulations went into force.

The injunctions issued by Judge CARDOZO are held, of course, to be special in their application. And various dealers in lager-beer, who ventured to open business yesterday on the assumption that the Judge's decision was of general force, had to yield to the persuasive influence of the Police and shut shop;—not, however, before some of them had been arrested several times, and released as often as they were arrested, by a sympathizing Justice. Where special injunctions were issued, the Police naturally paid homage to the judgment of the Court; and the beer-sellers in these cases, having a monopoly of the *open* traffic for the day, appear to have reaped an uncommonly rich harvest. Our reporters estimate that at one up-town beer garden, yesterday, there were no fewer than twenty thousand visitors—nine-tenths of whom were pilgrims from the lower wards of the City. It would be safe to compute that on such a sweltering day the beer consumers at this particular place would expend for refreshments, on an average, not less than fifty cents a head. Here, then, one particular beer-shop, by the absence of competition, under the exceptional operation of the Excise Law, must have drawn at least ten thousand dollars into its coffers—or probably ten times as much as the average Sunday receipts under the old law.

By the present unsatisfactory working of the law, the open Sunday traffic, so far as applies to the City, instead of being diffused, is in a great measure concentrated. Of course, the amount of *private*, unlicensed beer drinking is very much increased, and the suburban districts to which the law does not apply are building up a traffic on a wider range. But as applied to the City, the traffic, so far as it is openly carried on, is in a great measure, as we see, a monopoly. Whether, on high social grounds, this is more favorable to peace and order, and the interests of morality, than the free-trade system which preceded the law, may be open to doubt. And it is not necessary that we should attempt to reach a conclusion on that particular point. What is clear is that, if the traffic within the City limits continues for any length of time to be concentrated at one point a few persons must make an enormous profit at the expense of a number of others in the same trade, who have not facilities for staying the operations of the Excise law under special injunctions.

To the City railroad companies on the line of this lager-beer monopoly the exceptional working of the Excise law must bring most considerable gains. By the leading West-side line the charge for passengers going north of a certain point in the Park is ten cents each way. At this rate, one railroad company, at least, must have got its full share of profit out of the pleasure-seekers. And this car-riding for seven full miles—sixty and seventy jammed into each vehicle—does it bring before the minds of the Health Board any reflections of a sanitary kind? What are the odds against the Fourth Ward tenement house, as compared or contrasted with that seething, reeking, sweltering car-load of human beings?

All these, we take it, are considerations to be looked at with some thoughtfulness. We doubt whether the consumption of lager-beer on Sunday, in the irregular and exceptional way in which the business is now carried on, is not far greater than formerly; whether (let it be owing to imperfect legislation, or insufficient administration, or defiance of the law) we are one step nearer to a just and wise and practical system of regulation, than we were a year ago; and whether as regards this particular beer interest—public opinion here has yet been educated to a point which will make prohibitory measures available. It is painful to have to contemplate the matter in this light. But we have not to deal with what is simply desirable, in estimating the value of public measures, but with what is attainable. Of course we have at the same time to bear in mind that it is due to the earnest and active promoters of temperance and strict Sabbath observance, that the practical working and grand results of the measure can only be fully developed when the constitutionality of the law has been fairly tested before the highest Courts. These special injunctions necessarily interfere with the efficient execution of the law; not merely by giving uncommon advantages—such as we have noted—to particular dealers, but in furnishing an excuse for Justices who are opposed to the law, to shield offenders from the penalty of transgression. These considerations have to be taken into full account in estimating the ultimate success which may attend the working of the Excise Law. But it is at the same time not to be overlooked that before a final decision can be reached, the evils of the Sabbath-day monopoly may be magnified to an extent which will be found intolerable. If there is any means of judicially testing the whole question speedily, it is of the highest importance that such means should be employed. If the law is unconstitutional, it must remain void until its defects are remedied by new legislation. If it is constitutional, it must be enforced at all hazards, and in a way which shall enable its principle to be fairly tested.

The President and Congress.

The *Tribune* thus speaks of President JOHNSON'S message to Congress concerning the constitutional amendments:

"Mr. JOHNSON rode his hobby into Congress yesterday. Nobody wanted him, nobody expected him, *nobody felt that he had any business there.* His message was about as appropriate as though it had contained the bill of fare of his breakfast, his last tailor's account, or his opinions upon the cause of thunder. It is enough to have messages from His Excellency when they are really unavoidable, but *if we are to have them upon every occasion, alas for Congress.*"

Considering that the message in question was sent in reply to a resolution passed by Congress, the *Tribune's* rebuke of the President for sending it is tolerably cool. If Congress could make up its mind to treat the President as a man of average honesty and fidelity for a little while, it would probably have less reason to complain of his conduct in return; but if it insists on taunting and insulting him on every possible occasion, with or without provocation, it must be prepared now and then for replies not exactly to its liking.

Congress passed the constitutional amendments, and the proper officers filed a copy with the Department of State for transmission to the Governors of the several States, in accordance alike with usage and with law. If the matter had been left thus to take its usual course, the President would have had no occasion to express his opinion in regard to the amendments, or to send in any message at all. But this would not answer. This prosaic proceeding would imply that the President would do his duty, or leave it at least to be inferred that Congress relied upon his doing so without special instructions from them. So a joint resolution was passed *directing* the President to transmit the amendment to the States. The receipt of such a resolution made it necessary for the President to make some reply. He had said nothing, directly or indirectly to Congress or anybody else upon the subject. But as he had *done* precisely what Congress directed him to do, three days before the directions were issued, it seemed not only proper but essential that he should inform them of that fact—and as Congress seemed inclined to infer that he would not send the amendment to the States unless he approved of it, it was quite proper that he should correct their impressions on this point.

So far from thrusting his message upon Congress, the President never indicated the slightest purpose to do anything of the kind until Congress itself invited, and in fact forced him to it. It is quite natural that the *Tribune* should blame him for what Congress had thus compelled him to do.

The same tactics will probably be repeated in regard to the bill for admitting the Southern States. The bill can do no possible good, but another veto can be secured by passing it; and as quite a number of the members of Congress think it important to make a new issue with the President on every possible occasion, they will probably embrace this fresh opportunity.

Europe—The Impending Conflict—War Certain.

The later news from Europe this morning shows the grand combatants several steps nearer the boundary line between peace and actual, open war than they were three days previously. The grand facts of the interval since the last statement of the situation are these: First, the Emperor of the French has announced under his own hand, and in terms of unusual distinctness, why the Conference failed, and what were the great issues with which it would have been called upon to deal, and which are now committed to the arbitrament of the sword. Second, GARIBALDI, with the advance of his volunteer army, has turned up at Como, "*on the very theatre of his most brilliant exploits of former days.*" Third, Diplomatic intercourse between Austria and Prussia has ceased. Fourth, The principality of Holstein has been seized as a permanent Prussian possession; the Austrian army being compelled to withdraw from the joint occupation, before a superior force.

These are the great facts of the situation. The minor incidents and events only supplement the evidence of the certainty of an almost immediate outbreak which must involve half of Europe in war before many more days shall have passed. The declaration which the Emperor of the French caused to be read to the Corps Legislatif on the 12th leaves no doubt as to the estimate he places upon the scope of the impending conflict. France, while repudiating all idea of territorial aggrandizement, would have seen to it, had the Conference assembled, that if the map of Europe is to be revised for the benefit of any other great Power, the bordering Provinces (on the Rhine) should have had the chance to express "*by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation.*" France, moreover, would have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance—for Prussia, new boundaries; for Italy, Venetia, and for Austria, territorial compensation.

This was the programme France had marked out for the Conference. It is the programme the Emperor marks out for the great actors in the opening drama. And Prussia, by seizing absolute possession of Holstein, and thereby altering the map of Europe, as a "great Power," to her own exclusive advantage, has at the same time furnished the excuse for applying a "formal and free vote" for the annexation of the Rhenish Provinces to France. It is consistent enough with this programme, that the Emperor of the French should remain, for this time, a neutral, along with England and Russia, provided events are not precipitated in the Italian Tyrol, by the advance of the Garribaldi volunteers. In that contingency, Austria having for the time let go her grip on the disputed Danish Principalities, it may be that French intervention would become an early necessity, to prevent Italy from being overpowered. Meanwhile there is no increased excitement in financial circles, and all intelligent lookers-on are prepared for immediate war.

The Purposes and Policy of the Democratic Party.

The professions upon which the Democracy of the Empire State fought their last battle should perhaps be taken as evidence of an informal repudiation of the Chicago platform. The sagacious men of the party have felt that the views with which they identified Gen. MCCLELLAN insured his defeat, and in their subsequent demonstrations they have carefully avoided a repetition of the mistake. They no longer declare the war iniquitous in its object and bootless in its result. They shun the propositions which made their party odious, and would escape from further discomfiture under a vague plea of sympathy with President JOHNSON. Take them as Mr. HASKIN contrived to present them at the Albany Convention, and the novice might find it difficult to trace wherein they differ from genuine Unionists.

But only the novice is in danger of being deceived. The diluted doctrines of the Haskin platform did not mislead the people of this State; and the persistent endeavors of Democratic writers and speakers will equally fail to realize the object at which they aim. They are clamorous for the President; they insist that they are with him, and that he is with them; and with this undefined virtue they hope to cover a multitude of sins. But, divested of nonsense, what does their adhesion to the President amount to? What efficacy lies hidden beneath their pretended anxiety for the restoration of the Union? What assurance have we that the heresies of the Chicago platform are not simply disguised, concealed, not repented of and repudiated? In a word, what evidence exists that the Democratic Party of to-day differs essentially in its principles from the party of 1864? What proof that it may be more safely trusted, now, than when it formally proclaimed the war a failure, and ANDREW JOHNSON a man unworthy of support? Our inquiries apply, of course, to the managers and leaders of the party, who alone must be held responsible for its purposes and policy. There are influential Democrats who sustained the Union Party throughout the war, and to these, as zealous friends of the Union policy, the charges implied in our queries have no application. We arraign those, and those only, who challenge notice as the great men of the Democratic Party, in the shape in which it now stands before the country.

Perhaps the report of the minority of the Joint Committee of Congress on the reconstruction question affords as fair a test of the present principles and purposes of the Democracy as could be desired. A document evidently produced by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, and to which the names of Mr. GRIDER, of Kentucky, and Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, are attached, may be properly considered as reflecting the views of their party. Any inclination to doubt upon this point must have been removed by the tone in which the Democratic journals have spoken of the document. Without an exception—so far as our observation has extended—they have endorsed it unreservedly as the gospel of Democracy in regard to reconstruction. We appeal, then, to this report as to the law and testimony of the party. And to what conclusion does it lead? Simply to this, that the party which reared its head at Chicago in 1864 remains unchanged in 1866; that the principles which formed the foundation of the secession struggle are still cherished by the party; that the Union which these men would give us is not the Union for which the country fought, and the restoration of which will be its chiefest glory, but a fragile collection of States, any one of which may assert its sovereignty in the manner indicated by the Jefferson resolutions. The old doctrine of State Rights is revived and enforced with a pungency that must be refreshing to the politicians who assembled at Montgomery early in 1861, but that implies strange obliviousness to the lessons of the last five years. The Democratic leaders belong to the race that neither learn nor forget. The war has taught them nothing, and when they discuss the process of restoring the Southern States to the Union, it is in the spirit that prevailed at Charleston in 1860, and four years later at Chicago.

And the same spirit has manifested itself again and again during the seven months' session at Washington. Of the partisan tactics of the Democratic members of the House it is not necessary to speak. The hollowness of their professions toward the President, the dishonesty of their desire for a restored Union except as they would themselves have it, is so plainly written in the record of their votes that he that runneth cannot misunderstand it. If anything may be set down as proved, we apprehend it is their readiness to readmit the States lately in rebellion to all the privileges of the Union, without any restriction or guarantee whatever. They are opposed to punishment, albeit in the mild shape of exclusion from office of the more prominent rebels. They oppose a change in the basis of representation, though in the direction of equity, as an invasion of covenanted rights. They are hostile to the test oath, or to any modification of it that may constitute a civil or political disability. They resist a constitutional amendment designed to adapt the scheme of Government to the altered circumstances of the nation. They demand, in short, the immediate and unconditional admission of Southern Senators and Representatives, establishing no distinction between the loyal and the disloyal, and making no provision to protect and preserve the results achieved by the war. According to their speeches, and the whole tenor of the Minority Report, restoration of the Union in their eyes means a restoration of the South with the full benefit of slave-representation, with its old leaders in office and power, and with its old State Rights doctrine as a bond of alliance with the Northern Democracy.

We might cite the sayings of the principal Democratic newspapers as further evidence of the unaltered temper and aims of the party. We might point to the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania as an illustration of the controlling strength of the Copperhead element, and the determination of the party to perpetuate what the organs fondly style "old-fashioned democracy." But the labor is at present unnecessary. The *Congressional Globe*, and the report of Messrs. JOHNSON, GRIDER and ROGERS tell the story with a completeness that leaves little to be desired.

New Phases of the Mexican Question, Foreign and Domestic.

The recent dispatches of our Ministers at Vienna and Paris, setting forth the proceedings and purposes of the Austrian and French Governments concerning Mexico, give us renewed assurances of the speedy solution of the Mexican question, so far as the matter of foreign intervention is concerned; but the plots, intrigues and quarrels of Mexican leaders here, as well as in Mexico itself, open up a prospect of a continuance or recurrence of the old-time troubles of that unhappy country in their most aggravated forms, as soon as ever the foreigners shall have disappeared from its soil. The dispatch of Mr. MOTLEY was satisfactory, so far as the present action of Austria is concerned. He uttered the most energetic protest against the sending of troops from that country to support MAXIMILIAN, and the result was that troops were prevented from leaving, while at the same time, the Austrian Government gave assurances of its purpose to do everything possible to maintain amicable relations with the United States. This was unquestionably known to the French Government, when, at the beginning of this month, Mr. BIGELOW had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the result of which was contained in the dispatch transmitted to Congress on Friday last. And in giving a repetition of the already reiterated purpose of France to withdraw its army from Mexico, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS did so with an emphasis which showed that the doubts which had been thrown upon the Emperor's good faith in this country had not been without effect. He thought that when France announced to the world that its army should be withdrawn from Mexico within a specified time, the assurance should be deemed sufficient. The French Government, he asserted, made its declaration in good faith, it intends to keep it, and its means to withdraw its army within the time prescribed. To give to these statements all the force that could come by iteration, he repeated them again formally at the close of the interview with Mr. BIGELOW, and gave a satisfactory explanation of certain matters which seemed to throw doubt over the accuracy of the original assertion. We do not see that it is possible for us to ask anything more than this of the French Government, though we confess we are not at all sorry that these latest declarations have been called out from it. They will not only reassure the confidence of the American people, but will put a damper on the schemes of the demagogues who have been attempting to embroil this country, on the pretence of Imperial bad faith.

The French Minister made still another statement on this occasion, of no little importance, in view of the possibility of Austria making any attempt in the future to send troops to the support of MAXIMILIAN. In regard to the shipment of troops from Austria, DROUYN DE LHUYS repudiated any responsibility or collusion on the part of France. "That," said he emphatically, "was an affair *entirely between that Government* (the Austrian) *and the Mexican, with which France had nothing to do.*" There is no doubt, we suppose, that there was at one time something like an understanding between France and Austria on this subject. The original purpose of the French Government was to smooth over the rough fact of its withdrawal from Mexico, and modify at least the appearance of a total failure in its schemes, by assisting in the formation of an army which should replace its own, and uphold the Crown and the Empire which France had called into existence. But whether owing to the determined protests of our Government against *all* foreign intervention in Mexican affairs, and its animosity against *all* the partners in any attempts of the kind, or whether owing to the condition of affairs in Europe which have brought about dubious relations between France and Austria, and taught one as well as the other the necessity of husbanding its strength and resources, we are now definitely assured that France, in withdrawing from Mexico, will not be a partner in, or responsible for, the action of any other European Power. We receive the assurance with satisfaction and pleasure, and shall no more doubt the good faith of the French Government in this matter than we have done in reference to its own independent policy.

In view of these renewed assurances of the speedy termination of all foreign interference with our "sister Republic," it is fitting that both Congress and the Press should refrain from all nonsense on the subject. It is as easy as it is silly to talk buncombe, and to indulge in empty affronts toward France; but it would better agree with the national credit to exhibit something like self-respecting dignity in the matter.

In the meantime, and pending the exit of the foreigners from Mexico, the Mexican Republican leaders are bestirring themselves to take advantage of their new prospects. The trumpets of the factions are again being heard. We in this country are nearer to them now than we ever before have been; for the intense interest we have taken in Mexican affairs during the last few years, and the anxiety exhibited by our people to reestablish Republican institutions in Mexico, have given each of its factions a hope of obtaining our countenance and assistance in the struggles of the future. We have not only a prominent emissary of the Imperial Government, and ROMERO representing JUAREZ, who holds on to the Presidency though his term of office has expired, but we have ORTEGA, the claimant, and moreover the legitimate constitutional claimant, of the Presidency, and we have SANTA ANNA, the most noted of Mexican leaders, and the most dangerous of Mexican factionists. They carry on their quarrels here, preparatory to their opportunity of again renewing them in Mexico. SANTA ANNA has issued an address to the Mexican nation, filled with all the peculiarities of Mexican *prommciamentos*, though counseling unity of action among the people and their leaders. The response of the other representative Mexicans here is in the shape of denunciation of SANTA ANNA as a traitor, and refusal to take any part with him in any scheme. And so the squabbles of the factions and their leaders go on, and no glimmering of hope appears arriving at such a state of things as will produce peace and freedom for Mexico in the future. The foreigner and his Government depart, but who and what will take their place?

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements this week are full of interest. We state them briefly, referring our readers to the advertising columns for further particulars. At Wallack's Theatre the "Colleen Bawn" will be revived, with Mr. DAN BRYANT as *Miles na Coppaleen*, and Mr. W. R. FLOYD as *Danny Mann*. It is the gentleman's first appearance since his return from the South. At the Winter Garden, Mr. BROUGHAM'S excellent burlesque of "Pocahontas" has made a hit, and will be repeated until further notice. At the Olympic (last week of the season,) "Who Killed Cock Robin?" "Cool as a Cucumber," "The Loan of a Lover," and "Jenny Lind." Mrs. JOHN WOOD appears in all these pieces. At Barnum's Museum the moral drama of "Charlotte Temple" will be revived with new *mise-en-scene*. Mr. J. W. CLARKE sustains the principle *rôle*. At the New Bowery the Buislay Family continue their remarkable performances. We refer to them below. At the Old Bowery Theatre Miss FANNY HERRING appears in "Aurora Floyd" and in "Aladdin." At George Christy's Minstrels several amusing novelties will be introduced for the first time.

The DE LAVE family appear this afternoon at Jones' Wood.

Señor CHIARNI'S Royal Spanish Circus—said to be one of the best in existence—opens to-night at the New-York Circus, late Hippotheatron, in Fourteenth-street. The artists are entirely new. They have met with enormous success in Havana, and will, we doubt not, be equally fortunate here.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN sails for England in the *Scotia* next Wednesday, to complete his arrangements for the coming musical season. Mlle. PAREPA will, as before, be his principal star, and we may safely anticipate for that excellent artiste a warm and hearty reception. CARL ROSA and LEVY—the cornet player—also belong to the troupe, which has been materially strengthened by the addition of Mr. S. B. MILLS, the celebrated pianist, and Signor FERRANTI, a vocal artist of distinction. The prospects are favorable to Mr. BATEMAN'S enterprise. During the early months of the Winter we shall be dependent on concerts, there seeming to be but slight chance of the Academy of Music being completed this year. Mr. BATEMAN will inaugurate STEINWAY'S new hall, which is being pushed forward with energy, notwithstanding constant strikes among the bricklayers and others. We may mention here that Miss KATE BATEMAN will play her farewell engagement next year, visiting all the principal cities of the Union. The management of the young and beautiful tragedienne has been entrusted to the competent hands of Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE, who will enter into all engagements on her behalf.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' experiment of nightly concerts at Terrace Garden has met with more than the expected success. The location is of convenient access, being on the lines of the Third Avenue and Belt Railroads. During the past week the Garden has been crowded to its greatest capacity, and by audiences of the first respectability. There was a need of some such entertainment, and Mr. THOMAS has acted wisely in supplying it in the best possible way. His orchestra contains some of the best instrumentalists in the City, and playing as it does so constantly together, it has attained a rare degree of precision. The programmes are varied with good taste, and are different each evening. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS possesses an extensive *reportoire*, and is daily making fresh additions to it. Occasionally he favors his listeners with a violin solo, but solos as a rule are not desirable.

Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, who promises to become the Offenbach of New-York, brings out another operetta at the French Theatre to-night. It is called "A Night in Rome," and is in two acts. May it be as melodious and agreeable as the "Doctor of Alcantara." This work was given at the *matinée* on Saturday, and we have never heard it go better. The attendance was not brilliant, owing to the threatening state of the weather. On Wednesday next the "Doctor of Alcantara" will be played for the benefit of Miss ZELDA HARRISON, a young lady whose beautiful voice and winning ways have justly made her a favorite with the habitues of the house. It is always a privilege to cheer a young artiste on her way, and it can be done delicately yet practically on the occasion of her benefit. We trust that Miss HARRISON'S friends will rally round her on Wednesday next. Miss RICHINGS, who took *her* benefit on Friday, last was greeted by a very fine audience. The opera was the "Child of the Regiment," which we partly heard. We were not impressed with the performance.

Mme. RISTORI gives two performances at the Lyrique, in Paris, during the present month. This will be her last appearance in Europe prior to her trip to America, as she has abandoned the intention of playing in England. She and her troupe of forty-eight artists sail from Brest on the 1st of September. Mr. GRAU'S season commences on the 16th.

The Mendelssohn Union, under DE BERGE, gave its closing concert at Irving Hall with great *éclat*. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra assisted in interpreting MENDELSSOHN'S "Athalie," and part of WALLACE'S "Lurline." It was the first time the latter work, with its rich instrumentation, has been heard with orchestra.

The house was crowded with an appreciate audience, which is always inspiring to artists, and not less so to the amateurs who came together on this occasion. The choruses were very well sung, two of which received hearty encores. The solos were satisfactory. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS received quite an ovation after playing a solo on themes from "Lucia." With rare good sense he declined to repeat his *morceau*, although recalled four times. He played with exquisite taste and delicacy on this occasion.

The concert was a success, and a credit to all concerned.

The election for officers for the ensuing year has taken place. DE BERGE, who is ever efficient, is retained as conductor. Dr. W. H. ALLEN, President; P. A. MAYER, Vice-President; J. L. DAVIS, Treasurer; T. C. POLLOCK, Secretary; G. B. EDDY, Librarian.

Superintendents.—C. A. DAYTON, C. E. L. BRINKERHOFF, C. J. KING, GEORGE W. HAMES.

The BUISLAY family have created a genuine sensation at the New Bowery Theatre, but the piece "Le Pied do Mouton" does not improve on acquaintance. It is a difficult matter to provide a suitable vehicle for the peculiar entertainment provided by these artists, who combine the business of the RAVELS with that of the HANLON Brothers. Mr. SCHONBERG, an experienced and capable writer, has hardly succeeded in doing so. There is a strange lack of continuity and purpose in the action, and one is left in doubt as to what it is all about. Nevertheless there is sufficient variety in the performance. What with singing, dancing, pantomime, skating, and gymnastic feats it is not difficult to pass an agreeable evening. Miss CARRIE MOORE, who performs on the parlor skates, is a graceful lady who undulates through a dance with singular ease and noiselessness. The two Brothers BUISLEY execute their Niagara leap with a daring which we have never seen equaled. We may add, too, that we have no wish to see it surpassed. Unless, indeed, it be possible to hang on to the trapeze by the eyelids it is hardly possible that it ever will be. We have seen all the more celebrated artists of Europe in their perilous trapeze experiments, but they are entirely surpassed by the BUISLEYS. We notice that a novelty will be introduced to-night. Let us hope, too, that with the new week the stage machinery will work better. There were several unpleasant hitches on Saturday night.

Miss HATTIE M. GIBBS gave an interesting concert at Library Hall, Orange, on Wednesday evening last, assisted by Mr. WM. MASON, Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, Mr. J. MOSENTHAL and Mr. F. LEBGNER. Mr. BALDWIN, an amateur vocalist, also sang several pieces in a creditable manner. Miss GIBBS was encored in all her efforts, among which were two charming songs by Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, "Blow, bugle, blow!" and "Come rest in this bosom my own stricken dear." The lady has a pleasing voice, and sings with much sweetness of expression and feeling. Mr. MASON played superbly, as he always does. One of the features of the programme was STRADELLA'S famous prayer, arranged for violoncello, piano and cabinet organ. The combination is a happy one. Messrs. MASON and HAMLIN, whose "Recreations" on Wednesday afternoons we have often noticed, have done good service to social art in publishing many of these arrangements. Almost every musical family possesses a cabinet organ as well as a piano, but it has been difficult to use them in combination, owing to the scarcity of appropriate music. This obstacle has now been removed. We need scarcely add that Messrs. GOLDBECK, MOSENTHAL and BERGNER contributed most effectively to the charm of the occasion.

We took occasion lately to touch lightly on the subject of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and published at the same time the final letters of the Presidents of that organization and of the Managers' Association. It will be seen from the following letter that an "Artist" takes exception to our remarks. There are a good many toes in the M. M. P. U., and it is hard to avoid treading on some of them. We publish our correspondent's letter, merely premising that his estimate of an artist may not be shared by the rest of the "scum:"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your remarks upon the correspondence between the Mutual Musical Protective Union and the Managers' Association, in the TIMES of yesterday, it is stated that the Mutual Musical Protective Union does not seem to be a prosperous organization; that its best members are dropping from it, which in the end will leave nothing but the scum. Allow me to say that your statement is almost without the shadow of truth. It is true that our Society made a blunder in allowing the "scum," as you are pleased to call them, to become members. But thanks to the action of the Managers' Association and the brilliant inducements offered by them to deserters, we are now happily relieved of the "scum" element.

I am proud to say that so far, but two who have any claim to the title of artist, have left for the purpose of uniting their fortunes with the aforesaid "scum." By inserting the above in your valuable and truthloving journal, you will greatly oblige a lover of fair play and an ARTIST.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

The most charming feature of a free fight is that you never know from what side you are about to take the soundest drubbing. We had scarce lifted our cap to an "artist," and escorted him with all the honors to our columns, when the following "warmer" was planted neatly on our *os frontis*. There is nothing for it but to "walk smiling up to the scratch," reserving all remarks for a future occasion:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your critic, in common with other representatives of the press, evidently sympathizes with the Managers' Association in its contest with the Musical Mutual Protective Union. Of the merits of the question I do not pretend to be well informed. But every one knows that the trouble arose from the orchestral players demanding an increase of salary during the season. They refused to play unless this was conceded to them, and so virtually broke their contracts. The managers thereupon ruled them out, and have succeeded perfectly in keeping them out. My sympathies might be with the Managers Association did I not know what an odious and intolerable tyranny it is. The members of that precious body have not only ruled out the fiddlers—who seem to have been in error—but the have ruled out, excommunicated, damned and scattered to the winds some of the best dramatic talent of the Metropolis—which was *not* in error. If it were not that their interest imposes a restraint which their intelligence would never suggest, there would not be a single independent actress or actor now on the stage. And yet your critic and his *confreres* seeing this, and knowing it, has never a word to say, unless indeed it be in windy reproach of a number of underpaid musicians.

And as for breaking contracts, the Managers' Association has it in its power to break every contract it has ever entered into, and does so constantly. Not alone to break it, but to crush and exile every poor player who puts his trust in it. The plan of operation is simple enough. A manager desires to get rid of an artist; he instructs the stage manager to proffer to said artist a part which he or she cannot by any possibility perform. It must be remembered that what is technically termed "Business" is more understood than defined. The artist declines the part, which he knows will compromise him with the public. For this he is at once dismissed. The manager then sneaks down to his meeting and denounces the artist for breach of contract. From that moment the latter can never appear again in New-York. He is branded, and every manager shuns him; for it is a rule of the Association that he shall not be reengaged.

What the result will be in another year no one can foretell. The pomposity, conceit and selfishness of some of our managers has already done its work. New-York artists have been driven to the country, and so long as the supply keeps up our stage will be supplied from the country. The exchange is decidedly in favor of Peoria. In the meantime your critic would do well to remember that any encouragement extended to this iniquitous Association is a positive injury to art.

DRAMATICUS.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY.—The publishers of *Trow's New-York City Directory* have just issued their edition for 1866–67. The paper and typography are good, and the book as free from errors, we presume, as it is possible for such a work to be, taking into account the difficulties which are often in the way of obtaining accurate information. We notice that names are occasionally duplicated, this occurring more frequently when the person is the occupant of a corner house, the name being given with the street number and that of the avenue, for instance. There are also occasional omissions of the private addresses of business men, but these errors are not numerous, and are of a kind much less annoying than the incorrect spelling or misdirections so frequently characteristic of directories. This volume contains 1,119 pages of names, having the addresses of 176,511 individuals, an excess over the edition of '65–'66 of 145 pages, and 19,367 addresses.

ARE CITY EXPRESS COMPANIES A CONVENIENCE OR A NUISANCE?—The carelessness and recklessness of very many of our City express men have long been matters of domestic discussion; also, the impertinence, incivility and disobligingness of many of the drivers. But there is another point to which they have attained that is more serious in its results and leads very naturally to the query, as to whether on the whole the system is not more of a nuisance than a convenience. We allude now more particularly to the deliberate misstatements so often made by the agents who go through the incoming trains for checks. Utterly indifferent to the facts of the case, these fellows make promises that they know cannot be kept, after entailing upon the deluded passenger an amount of inconvenience and personal annoyance which, in the aggregate cannot be overestimated. A moderate instance came within our personal notice on Saturday. The Hudson River train from Albany reached this City at 3:30 P. M.; a passenger handed his check for a valise to the messenger of a well-known City Express on the promise that the valise should be delivered that evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, if possible; but at all events, on that evening. The valise has not yet reached its destination. Had the person waiting for it been a stranger in a strange place, his condition on that sweltering night, without change of linen, minus brushes, slippers and various articles of toilette, would have been by no means enviable; nor would he have passed the hot hours of Sunday in a very pleasant state of mind or body. Women with families are treated in the same way; strangers who desire to leave by an early train the next day are treated the same way—we all are. It's high time that these Express Companies, whose charges are excessive, and whose promises are made but to be broken, should be taken hold of by the strong hand of public indignation, and shaken roughly by the arm of public opinion, until they learn to do what they are paid to do—to do it promptly, efficiently, with courtesy and with honesty.

KENTUCKY.

Killing of a Desperado—Bloody Affray with Thieves.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 23.

Yesterday's Bowling Green *Gazette* says that in consequence of rumors in town that the negroes about Woodburn and Franklin were organizing to take SHERIDAN, the murderer of DONOVAN, from the jail here, the police have been greatly strengthened by a volunteer force. If HARPER and the negroes are both on the rampage, that paper suggests that there should be a strong force constantly on duty.

The *Democrat* learns that a desperate character named ORANGE, who was sent to Frankfort Penitentiary on a charge of murder and arson, some time ago, and who was pardoned by Gov. BRAMLETTE, was killed, a few days since, by a posse sent out by the Sheriff of Butler County to capture a family of desperadoes named BURNS, on the Greenville road. The posse called on ORANGE for assistance, which he refused to give, and was killed in an altercation which arose in the matter.

Three suspicious looking characters put up at a hotel to-day, saying they intended to leave for St. Louis. After they had hitched their horses in front of the hotel, some young men approached them, when one of them named JOE. SMITH, told the thieves that they came to arrest them. All three thereupon drew navy revolvers, whereupon SMITH caught one by the throat and knocked him over the head with his pistol. The other two made for the door with drawn weapons, firing as they went out. General firing then commenced between the young men and the thieves. Their horses broke loose and escaped. Next morning some young men pursued and recaptured two of the thieves and their horses.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 24.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee have concluded the Tariff Bill and will report it to-morrow and move to make it the special order for Wednesday. It is the longest Tariff Bill ever reported, and its consideration in the House is likely to last a whole week, as there are many points which will occasion animated discussion. Considerable additions have been made to the free list, but not to the extent demand by certain interests. Extensive changes have been made in levying specific instead of ad valorem duties. The classification of iron is entirely different and much more minute than in the present Tariff. The duties have generally been advanced fifty to seventy-five per cent., and yet the Pennsylvania interests are not at all satisfied, and charge the failure of their efforts upon the opposition of Mr. Wells, the Revenue Commissioner. This charge has no just foundation, for the Committee have fixed the rates with a view to justice to all interests. On cigars the duty has been fixed at three dollars per pound, and fifty per cent. *ad valorem*. The Committee have yet taken no positive action as to when the tariff shall go into effect, or as to its effect upon goods in bond. There is a large lobby present here in the various interests of tobacco, iron, wool, crockery, coal, &c. The coal interest are gathering in full force for a determined effort to advance the rate of coal from $1 25, as at present, to $2 per ton, but there will be also a strong opposition to such a flagrant outrage.

THE LATE PERSONAL ASSAULT.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Investigating Committee met yesterday, nearly all the members being present. Mr. Jas. F. Wilson, colleague of Mr. Grinnell, acted as counsel for him. Both parties made their statements of the facts relating to the assault, which do not differ from those already made public. Gen. Rousseau frankly admitted that he had premeditated the assault on Mr. Grinnell in case the latter refused the apology which was demanded at its commencement, but says he was not armed beyond the cane he used. Two of General Rousseau's friends were examined, one of whom, Colonel Pennybaker, of Kentucky, testified that Rousseau called on him on Thursday morning, the day of the assault, and told him that he intended to punish Grinnell if an an apology for the insult was refused; that he (Rousseau) wanted him to be present and see fair play, whereupon he (Pennybaker) took from his drawer a revolver, and was present thus armed when the encounter occurred.

Another friend of Gen. Rousseau, Col. —, of Louisville, also testified that he was likewise present, at the request of Gen. Rousseau, armed with a Deringer pistol, for the purpose of seeing fair play. Gen. Rousseau, in his statement, freely admitted that the assault was for words spoken in debate. It is understood that the Committee will not go into any of the circumstances anterior to the assault, which will leave out the question of provocation. They adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, when it is understood they will conclude the investigation and at once make their report.

NAVAL OFFICER AT NEW-YORK.

The number of candidates for the position of Naval Officer of New-York seems to be increasing. The friends of Col. Hillyer are active, if not numerous, and they are giving out all sorts of confident statements, such as that he is warmly recommended by Gen. Grant; that he is the candidate of the army, &c. The first is extremely improbable, considering the circumstances under which he left the service, and the last is ridiculous, in view of his very brief service, and the further fact that all the officers whose services entitle them to express a preference, are vigorously opposing him. Among the latest arrivals is Major-Gen. W. W. Averill, who is warmly pressed by influential parties as a proper candidate in all respects.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Supervisor Henry Smith, of New-York, is here. It is reported that he is here to make a tender of the New Court-house to the Government for a Post-office. If accepted, the Supervisors will of course immediately proceed with the construction of another costly and elegant building.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue sources for the week ending Saturday last were $3,124,000.

THE MIANTONOMAH.

Intelligence has been received at the Navy Department that the *Miantonomah*, with Capt. Fox, was spoken about the 7th inst. one hundred miles from St. Johns, N. F., with all well on board. Intelligence of her arrival out is expected this week.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The first volume of the diplomatic correspondence submitted with the President's annual message last December has just been issued. It covers 600 pages, and relates altogether to Great Britain and the United States.

The correspondence begins as far back as Nov. 25, 1864, and ends November, 1865. The long time which has elapsed since the documents were sent to Congress, has deprived them of much of their interest.

Many of the questions in controversy between the two Governments, growing out of the late civil war, are discussed at length, and the subject of rebel privateers occupies much space in the correspondence. The Secretary of State kept Minister Adams well posted on the condition of affairs, while the latter advised the former of everything which could possibly prove of public interest. The discussions between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell, and the instructions to Mr. Adams from the Secretary of State, cannot fail to form an important part of diplomatic history, while they afford an insight into the policy of the respective Governments.

Mr Adams, in numerous letters, refers to the violations of the neutrality laws, and among other cases, mentions that the United States steamship *San Jacinto* was wrecked upon a desolate bay of the Bahamas. Her officers and crew found shelter at Nassau until relief could be obtained from the United States. The wreckers, who had recovered certain portions of the movables of the vessel, presented their claim for salvage, the payment of which they required in coin. Nassau being considered the most convenient point for settling this claim, the steamer *Honduras* proceeded thither for the purpose of procuring the coin with which to adjust the transaction. The Consul of the United States, in compliance with the terms of Her Majesty's proclamation, solicited permission for her to enter. That permission was at once refused by the Governor, on the ground that it was not a case within the exceptions provided by the proclamation. Mr. Adams says there was no single day during the month in which this incident happened that thirty-five vessels engaged in breaking the blockade were not to be seen parading their contraband flags in that port. Neither had its hospitality been restricted to that hybrid class of British ships running as illegal ventures on joint account with the insurgent authorities in the United States. To the remonstrance of Mr. Adams Earl Russell replied, that American merchants, when neutrals, have availed themselves of similar chances of profit, but that Her Majesty's Government will feel bound to prevent to the utmost of their power the violation of Her Majesty's rights and of Her Majesty's declared neutrality. Mr. Adams, in reply, deeply regretted that he was constrained to say that every well meant effort of Her Majesty's Government to put a stop to this extraordinary state of things, down to April, 1865, had proved almost entirely fruitless.

Mr. Adams, on the 15th of June, 1865, in writing to Acting Secretary of State Hunter, says the immense interest manifested in the fate of Jeff Davis is one of the phenomena of this remarkable era, and adds: "Carefully disavowing the indulgence of the slightest acrimonious feeling toward Mr. Davis or any of his associates, I have expressed the hope that the ends of justice might be satisfied with the least possible effusion of human blood. We have had enough of slaughter and of public and private misery. Especially had a severe retribution already been visited upon these misguided people, who had, by their wanton obstinacy, brought it all upon the country. If even Mr. Davis could be disgraced, and then suffered to sink into oblivion without seriously impairing the force of the example in the view of later generations, I should be perfectly content. If Mr. Davis, having, under all the safeguards of our laws, undergone a trial for his offence, should be proved guilty, condemned and sentenced to suffer the last penalty, the responsibility of interposition would then devolve upon the President. I had no doubt that he would meet it with the dignity and impartiality that became his office. Neither was I disposed to believe that, whatever it might be, his decision, if given in the manner indicated, would be attended by any of the evil consequences to the reputation of our country all over civilized Europe, which seemed to be a matter of so much concern to our enemies, not less than our friends."

Mr. Seward, in replying to this letter, says he had read with pleasure Mr. Adams' remarks upon the question what penalty ought to be imposed upon Jeff. Davis, which question is so universally and so earnestly discussed in Europe. He adds: "Your sentiments are deemed just and wise."

This volume contains the correspondence, &c., relative to the assassination of President Lincoln, and Mr. Adams transmits to Mr. Seward very many addresses and resolutions on the subject from all parts of the kingdom, saying "the interest in this matter is all but universal."

Mr. Seward, under date of Sept. 5, 1865, wrote to Mr. Adams: "*Sir*—I have to inform you, by direction of the President, that he will neither make promises nor grant either passports or permits for return to rebels now abroad. Applications for pardons will be considered only when the persons making them are residing in the United States, and in any case there must be an unreserved, not a conditional, appeal to the mercy and the magnanimity of the Government."

Mr. Adams, in a letter dated Sept. last, speaks of his excursion to Ireland, and while alluding to the recent organization of the Fenians says: "I have never anticipated any difficulty that would prove serious. The disaffected class may be large, but it is poor, unarmed, and generally wanting in the elements of moral power. Any resort to violence could end only in the slaughter of thousands, without the possibility of attaining a single object. The effect would be merely to play into the hands of their opponents. A far more dangerous policy would be to keep up and assiduously extend the secret disaffection, which might, perhaps, be done by the aid of American sympathy, until the procrastination of uneasiness should weary the Government into radical measures to remove a constant danger, by promoting the transportation of the disaffected poor at the public expense. In England few persons consider a serious insurrection a possibility. In Ireland few have it ever out of their minds, conscious of the existence of the evil and hopeless of any system of remedy. Instead of thanking America for the relief which emigration gives them, they are disposed to quarrel with her because she creates in the people a desire to go."

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

A letter dated Paris, June 7, received in this city, says, "The steamer about to leave St. Nazaire for Mexico, will carry out an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon III. to the Emperor Maximilian. According to what is affirmed to me, the first of the two sovereigns demands that the Mexican custom houses shall be placed under French administration, as a sure guarantee for the Mexican loan converted into three per cent. It is also stated that in default of the acceptance of this position by the Mexican Government our troops will be immediately recalled. If on the contrary, as is probable, an arrangement shall be made between the two allied Governments, the terms announced for the departure of our troops will be maintained.

The following has been received here:

"Officers, Under-officers and Soldiers of any Austro-Belgian Volunteer Corps: Ever mindful of your material welfare, and remembering your loyalty and self-denial so often shown to me, I have, for the purpose of removing the difficulties that have arisen in consequence of a financial crisis, accepted an your name the generous offer of France to assist us with means. You will hereafter form a part of one and the same division with comrades in arms destined to share with you difficulties and dangers. The same department will hereafter care for your common welfare. To you there remains, however, a splendid organization and the heretofore appointed superior whose successful leadership and glorious bravery has so often served as examples in battle and victory. Your rights and interests are therefore protected. Trust your Emperor the same as he will always count on your courage and good discipline.

MAXIMILIAN.

Mexico, June 19, 1866.

GETTYSBURGH ON CANVAS.

The historic battle of Gettysburgh bids fair to be perpetuated in history and in artistic representation in a more faithful and accurate manner than any of the great conflicts of the rebellion. Col. Jno. B. Batchelder, whose drawings of the field have been so highly commended and so largely sold, is consummating arrangements to reproduce the battle of Gettysburgh in four immense paintings, representing four of the principal scenes, each painting to be about seventeen feet by eight or nine. He has engaged for this work Walker, one of our first artists, whose battle-pictures, especially that of Lookout Mountain, have already fixed his reputation high in the scale of artistic excellence. Last week Col. Batchelder and Mr. Walker, by previous arrangement, met on the battle-field of Gettysburgh over a score of officers high in rank who participated in that battle, among whom were Hancock, Gibbon, Hunt, Hazard, Morgan, Morrow and others. On this occasion the fullest notes and views were compared for the purpose of furnishing the artist with correct data for the commencement of his work. He begins his studies at once, and the result cannot but be a highly valuable contribution to the artistic history of the great rebellion.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Mr. Hausmann as consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden at San Francisco.

THE CENTRE-STREET HOMICIDE.

Inquest on the Body of Brennan—Testimony of the Eye-Witnesses, and Verdict of the Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday, at the Franklin-street Station-house, by Coroner Wildey, over the remains of James Brennan, who was shot dead by Charles Heinner, of No. 114 Centre-street, as was fully reported in yesterday's edition of the Times. The evidence elicited during the investigation revealed no new facts, as the affair was a very simple one, permitting no secrecy or prevarication. The following is the more important testimony adduced:

I do no business at present; I reside at No. 29 Christie-street; I was going through Centre-street last night (Saturday) between nine and ten o'clock, when I saw a woman I knew; I went with her to her place; while I was there deceased and Frederick Bishop came in; deceased was very noisy and disposed to fight; he knocked the woman who keeps the place down behind the bar; I persuaded him to leave the house; after we got out he insisted on my going into No. 114 Centre-street; Bishop went in with us; deceased, as soon as he entered there, went to one of the girls and commenced to fool with her; afterward he went to the prisoner and attacked him; he hit him and kicked him; the prisoner then left him and went behind the bar; deceased followed him and struck him there; the prisoner then procured a pistol from some place, and, pointing it at deceased, fired; he fell as soon as he was shot; deceased offered the prisoner a bill at the first of the trouble; the prisoner said he did not want his money, but wanted him to leave; I did not see any weapon in the deceased's hand; I don't know whether the prisoner was in danger of his life.

Frederick Bishop, Mary Sullivan, Rebecca Smith, Officer Patrick Short, and Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach, M. D., were also examined, but their evidence presented no new features in the case. Although not elicited in evidence before the jury, it appears from statements made to our reporter that Bishop, one of the witnesses in the case, entered Heinner's place on Friday night and assaulted him, afterward making his escape. Heinner on Saturday lodged a complaint against Bishop before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and obtained a warrant for his arrest, the document being placed in the hands of Officer Anderson, of the Court Squad, for execution. It is supposed that Bishop heard of this procedure, and induced the deceased to go to Heinner's place to obtain satisfaction by renewing the assault, and it is charged that it was at Bishop's instigation that Brennen began abusing the proprietor, who shot him, as he claims, in self-defence.

Henrietta Backett, one of the inmates of the house where the homicide was committed, was missing at the time of the inquest, and it was stated by the prisoner that her evidence was important. The Sixth Ward Police succeeded in finding and arresting her yesterday afternoon, and she will be held for the disposition of the Coroner.

On the case being given to the jury they brought in the following

VERDICT:

"That deceased came to his death by hemorrhage from a pistol shot wound at the hands of Charles Heinner, at No. 114 Centre-street, on the 23d day of June, 1866."

In accordance with this verdict the prisoner was arraigned and examined. He stated that he was a native of Germany, 46 years of age, and resides at No. 118 Centre-street. In explanation, Heinner said: "Deceased beat me and threatened to shoot me. Bishop also threatened to shoot me. Deceased was about to throw a tumbler at me just before I shot him." The prisoner was then formally committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, but it is understood that he will be admitted to bail.

Brennan was unmarried, and resided at No. 251 West Eighteenth-street. His friends took charge of the remains for interment.

Frederick Bishop, who is charged with having committed assault and battery upon Heinner, was arrested on a bench warrant issued by Justice Dowling, after giving his evidence, and by that magistrate the prisoner was committed for trial.

MASS MEETING OF FENIANS.

Stephens' Demonstration near Jones' Wood—Over Ten Thousand People Present—Great Heat and Great Enthusiasm—The President of the I. R. B., his Generals and Senators Denounced—The Canadian Affair and its Object Exposed—Advice to Irishmen—The Political Snares Laid for Them—The Hopes of the Irish Republic in Ireland—The Work to be Done, and Who to do it.

The advertisements calling for a meeting sympathizing with Mr. James Stephens and the Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland met a liberal response yesterday. Fully two hours before that named for the opening of the meeting the avenue leading toward Jones' Wood were thronged with male and female foot-passengers, as were the cars with freight of live nature *en route* for the scene of demonstration. Owing to the prohibition of the authorities the gates of Jones' Wood were closed against the gathering, but the heights on the neighboring vacant lots were taken possession of by the crowd.

A band of music from one of the rocky places poured out a flood of Irish airs. Itinerant venders of all sorts of indigestible commodities proclaimed the individual merits of their wares, and there was the usual supply of scientific gentlemen with weighing-machines, lung-testers and galvanic batteries, but there was little or no "drink." If any uncomfortable state of population could appeal to the obstinate hearts of the Board of Excise, that exhibited yesterday by the five or six thousand thirsty Irishmen assembled on First-avenue must have been successful in doing so. Any kind of "drink" was of course out of the question. Water, to be sure, but that's no "drink," could be had for two cents a glass, at which moderate charge a speculative youth emptied pail after pailful, and pocketed his pennies. On some of his customers grumbling at the charge and at the questionable color of the drink, he awoke their patriotism and secured his price by telling them it was just the thing for them, it was "Fenian lager."

A stand had been erected in the lot for the speaker. It was understood that Mr. Stephens only should address the people.

The committee appointed to meet Mr. Stephens and conduct him to the stand waited for him at the hotel in Jones' Wood, where he arrived shortly before 3 o'clock, going thence immediately to the platform. By this time over ten thousand persons, male and female, had gathered, filling up the hollow of the square and lining the elevated places round about it. The utmost harmony and good humor prevailed, and the patience of the swaying crowd was exemplary in the extreme, considering that the unclouded sun poured down his roasting rays upon them, and there was nothing to drink but the "Fenian lager" aforesaid, and but little of that.

Mr. Stephens' welcome by the crowd was quite as enthusiastic, if not more so, than that he received when he made his first appearance in Jones' Wood, and the order preserved during the meeting was as marked in character as it was unexpected. Prior to the opening of the meeting the Canadian affair was freely discussed here and there in the crowd, and it was pretty clear from the character of those conversations that very grave doubts were held by many as to the disinterestedness of the leaders. Some bitter things were said when it was hinted that the whole affair was a political trick to forward which they were the tools and dupes, and it was plainly evident that the Irish people in America, if fairly represented at this meeting, as no doubt they were, are not likely to be used by political tricksters in whatever specious or seeming patriotic garb they may present themselves.

Mr. Stephens was received on the platform by a number of gentlemen wearing badges indicative of their rank in the Brotherhood and the following citizens: Cols. Kelly and Burke, Dr. D. M. Brosman, Messrs. T. L. Lynch, Creed, Hughes and others.

Mr. Charles Ferguson was introduced as a gentleman who had lately arrived from Ireland on a special mission from the I. R. B. in Ireland. He said: I have been deputed to present to Mr. Stephens certain resolutions which I shall read for you. I am a member of the I. R. B. from Leitrim, Ireland, and come here as the authorized agent of the circle there.

This statement was received with great cheering, the excitement subsiding, Mr. Ferguson read the following resolutions:

In consequence of the false reports circulated throughout the City of New York regarding Mr. Stephens, together with the statement made that the home organization is completely broken up, the members of the I. R. B. Circle of New York met to-day on the Common, outside Jones' Wood, to consider these representations and to take action upon them. The members being called to order by their Centre, it was proposed as follows, and carried unanimously:

That the members of the I. R. B. Circle of New-York hereby fling with scorn into the teeth of the wretches who seek to sully the name of James Stephens, anonymously and otherwise, the foul slanders which they utter against him.

That having worked long and energetically at home under the guidance of James Stephens, we have always found him honest, generous, truthful and patriotic, and that we hereby tender to him our warmest sympathy and support.

That the greater number of us being only a short time out of Ireland, many of our body having suffered imprisonment, and all unwillingly exiled, are competent to declare that the Irish organization still exists, and shall exist, no matter how rigorous the action of the British Government to suppress it, and that those who assert the contrary are the enemies of Ireland, who make those false assertions in order to retard the work of true Irishmen, and thereby keep our country and countrymen still in bondage; and that we are ready and will make affidavit at the earliest possible moment of the foregoing facts, and shall lay them before the public.

Resolved, That this, our protest, be presented to James Stephens, to-day, on his arrival at Jones' Wood, and that Jeremiah O'Hanlon, formerly of County Cork; Charles Ferguson, Leitrim; Robert Laffin, London, native of Cork, be appointed as a committee to present it.

Mr. Stephens then came forward amid intense enthusiasm, and on quiet being restored spoke as follows:

Women and men of Ireland.—Friends of Ireland: I thank through Mr. Ferguson the authority that deputed for this expression of their confidence; but I wish you to know that under no circumstances whatever could I have expected anything but what has been written of me and to me in that document. There is not a man of the I. R. B. in Ireland, unless he be some paid traitor watching his opportunity to know how much he could make by "blood money," who would under any circumstances have written or said one word other in character than that contained in those resolutions. [Applause.] When you hear of men coming from Ireland or writing letters from Irish prisons making charges against me, questioning my honor and devotion, and the faith of the people of Ireland, you may rely upon it, that they are paid for what they do, and that letters so concocted are the production of those whose interests are not identical with those who wish for such independence. [Cheers.] It will only require a little reflection on your part to know that all these miserable insinuations, hints and so forth are the work of sneaks, cowards and traitors to our country. [A voice—"No cowards."] I say, cowards or traitors. [Here there was a rush for the interrupter, and cries of put him out, let the man alone, he's drunk; this was true, and the offender was quietly taken in charge by a *possé* of the I. R. B., and guarded in safety from the ground.] This little *mêlée* quieted down by the ejection of the disturbing element, Mr. Stephens resumed: Irishmen, I call on one and all of you here to-day to keep order, now and always respect the laws of your adopted country in little things and in great. If any man try to disturb the harmony of this meeting he is an enemy to Ireland. If any one wishes to ask a question or offer a remark straightforwardly and like a man who knows his mind, let him speak out, and I shall answer him. If he be an enemy of Ireland I shall place such a mark upon him that will rest on him and his as long as the Irish people exist on earth. Let every caitiff, every runaway, every coward—

A Voice—Don't insult us.

Mr. Stephens—I don't insult any man. [Cries, "Put the fellow out."] Mr. Stephens—No, no, no; I call on you to let the man alone. I appeal to you again to let every man speak his mind, even the cowards, the runaways, the slanderers. I can answer all. I repeat I shall mark them so that the burning shame shall rest forever on their brows. [Great cheering, amid which interrupter No. 2 was carried off.] These men do not know what they say, much less what they do. I shall make them know before I have done today. Countrymen, it is necessary that I should say something to make known to the public why we have this meeting here to-day—why we chose a Sunday rather than a week day, and I may state, at the same time, that if we had not been prohibited by certain little large-minded legislators we should have held it, not thus publicly on the roadside, but in a quiet way within the enclosure of that wood—why also the meeting is a free one? These questions I shall answer. When I was in New-York it was represented to me that there was considerable chagrin among the working classes of Irishmen that I had not given them an opportunity to see me and hear from me; that thousands were anxious to show their sympathy, but had been unable to do so from the difficulties in their way at our late meetings. Many of them were not able to spare fifty cents—the admission fee; others, who were able, could not leave their duties of the week day. In order that these true friends of Ireland might have an opportunity to hear what I have got to say about Ireland from my own lips, we are here to-day. To these men I now address myself. You have heard me state, or have read my statement rather in the papers, in regard to the spirit of conciliation and harmony in which I came to America, how I have done all that a man could do consistent with his duty to Ireland to reconcile certain factions existing in this country. But you know that conciliation has its limits, that while I was endeavoring to show you this spirit of reconciliation as dictating my words and governing my actions, other men were going on plotting towards ends far different from mine. You all know of that spirit of insubordination and mutiny marking the conduct of those others brought into existence by the wicked desire to rule this organization or to ruin it. You do not perhaps know how long this determination to rule or ruin has existed. It is my duty to make this plain to you to-day. Where it had its origin and how it has been growing for months and years until it ripened into the unwholesome fruit which we have had all to taste so lately. [A voice—"The Irish people are educated enough to know their own business."] This was rather a compliment, but was not recognized as such by the crowd, who summarily ejected the offender who possibly changed his mind rapidly, unless he concluded philosophically that part of the Irish business was to handle him rather roughly to get him out of harms way. This was done, however, and he was disposed of without injury deeper than to his pride.

Mr. Stephens (proceeding)—A determination was made manifest at the time of the Chicago Convention to secure the direction of affairs here, by certain parties, not only the direction in America, but also in Ireland, or if they could not have that, to ruin the organization. Unfortunately, there were reasons why this purpose soon assumed a formidable aspect in America, and here to-day, though reluctantly, I have to charge this business home to the parties concerned therein. I must say that among those who have been seriously to blame in this business is Mr. John O'Mahony. [A voice—"Oh, the scoundrel!"] No, Mr. O'Mahony was to blame only through mistaken judgment. I look on him as not only an honest, but a thoroughly honorable and high-minded man, and a patriot sincerely devoted to Ireland. [Great applause, which lasted for several minutes.] But at the same time, owing to certain circumstances, he considered himself of more importance to Ireland than I was, and that the Fenian Brotherhood was of more importance than were the soldiers of the Irish Republic at home. That was a very serious mistake indeed. For remember Ireland is the cradle of our race. It is there the foundation of Irish liberty must be laid. Without that for a solid basis our country never can be free. It would be as absurd for you to commence the building of a house from the roof downward as to make your first efforts for Irish freedom on other than Irish soil. Yes, upon Irish soil must the foundation be laid and laid firmly; there, too, must rise the pillars and the capitals, upon them the freise, the entablature and the dome. The temple of Irish liberty must be of Irish build, and done by Irish hands upon the land upon which it is to be consecrated. You cannot begin the labor here, however much you may help the laborers there. Mr. Stephens then went on to explain the position in which he found the Brotherhood on his arrival here, and sarcastically alluded to the assumed importance of the organization when it was sought to be used to wrest his power with the Irish people, whose organization was an armed one, at least six times as numerous. So, he continued, these men, blinded by vanity or ignorance, tried to dictate to us in Ireland, and lay down the law for us. At the Chicago Convention the authority which we possessed in Ireland at the time was taken from us, and your organization here was made distinct from the organization in Ireland. Then was the beginning of the dissension, of the scandal and the injuries we have suffered ever since. You broke the bond of union, you gave the example of insubordination; and so it has gone on from Chicago Convention to the Cincinnati Convention, and from that to the magnificent Convention at Philadelphia, [ironical cheers,] where such disgrace was brought on Ireland as never fell on her before. A bogus President of the Irish Republic and bogus officers were elected, and presumed to govern Ireland, three thousand miles away. That was a Republic within a Republic. You drew upon us the laughter and the scorn of the world. But this was done for a purpose. That Convention was forced on Mr. O'Mahony. Between the Chicago Convention and that time two gentlemen were sent over to Ireland, Mr. Meehan [hisses and groans] and Mr. P. W. Dunn, to investigate the matter there. Mr. Stephens here detailed the story of the visit of these delegates, and of the loss of the documents by Meehan, concluding by charging him with being a traitor, now confirmed beyond the shadow of a doubt. He repeated the charge that it was owing to the disposal of these documents by Meehan that the arrests were made in Ireland, and charged the whole misfortunes following as the result of that want of confidence in the work which was being done in Ireland—which want of confidence sprung out of the machinations of those who were then leaders here, and thus sought to gain their ends. He further charged Meehan with purposely remaining in Ireland long after the time set down for his leaving, that he might carry out his nefarious purposes; and further, he stated, that fifteen days after that on which Meehan and Dunn were to leave for America, they wrote to him asking for the addresses of a number of the leading centres, that they might visit them. Mr. Stephens did not hesitate to point as to a conclusion that the object of this correspondence was to entrap more unfortunate victims. The post-office was not a sacred repository, even, if by chance the men themselves had been honest. But he did not send the names, and from that moment the doubts which long before had arisen in his mind as to the purposes of Meehan were confirmed. He no longer hesitated, he said, in charging him with being a traitor and being the cause of the incarceration of some of the best men that Ireland ever knew. Mr. Stephens then went on to speak of the late Canadian business. "Of this affair I have got to say a few words, of that of a kindred character at Campo Bello I will not speak with irony or sarcasm, in spite of the statements in certain journals that I have done and do so. Any word that sounded harshly which I have uttered in regard to either the Campo Bello or the late Canadian affair, was meant not for the men but for the leaders. Over and over again I have made this statement. I have not talked differently, no matter what scribblers in this or that journal may have written to the contrary. Were the men engaged in this Canadian affair really in earnest? [Cries of "No, no".] It certainly was difficult to believe it when the so-called President Roberts fulminated his proclamations dated Canada, when written in New-York; [laughter] when even fighting Tom Sweeney was taking his ease at his hotel, and the poor misguided men rushing into the snare made ready for them. The brave O'Neill might fight to the left and Spear might do battle to the right, but the intermediate ground on this side of the border was the pleased resting place of those who presumed to guide and be at the head of all. O'Neill did his duty, and the brave fellows with him did their duty, as they saw it to be their duty [vociferous cheering] but they were entrapped beyond the measure of a doubt. But they must never be entrapped again by the machinations of designing politicians. To the shame of Ireland, it must be confessed, that the immediate leaders must have known that the Government would interfere, and I now state distinctly and without reserve that I am in a position to say that these men had no promise whatever from the Government that they would even wink at this affair, much less openly encourage it. Do you think that the American people want a war just now? [No, no.] Do you think that this great nation can be dragged into a war by any faction or party of Irishmen, against her wishes and her policy? No, my friends, and the Irishman, be he who he may, is false to his own country, false to the policy of his brethren in Ireland, and false to his oath of allegiance to his adopted country, who would seek to hurry her into a position which, however pleasing to him might be prejudicial to her interests and her peace. There may come a time, it may not be far distant either, when America may choose to act differently, when she may find it even convenient to go to war with England, but of this she will doubtless give you warning. You are ready for her at any time, are you not? [Cries of "Yes, yes," throwing up of hats, and general hallelujahs.]

If these men would come forward now, after their Canadian failure, then it would be well. To those of the rank and file I offer not my hand, but both my hand and my heart with them. With the so-called President I have nothing in common, nor with his General nor with his senate. They have tried to make of this organization a mere political machine for the coming election. I say now, you have been the victims of these men who but scorn you. They aspire to place and power, and make you the tools to work their way for them to their unrighteous end. ["Give it to them, give it to them."] You must no longer be the fools and tools of those designing men. If you are to be a power on this continent as it is said you are, let it be a power for good or not at all. If you are to save Ireland, it cannot be done otherwise than by respecting the laws of your adopted country to whom you owe an allegiance scarcely less holy. And it is only by the observance of the laws of these free States and by the dignity of your conduct and of your demand for the freedom of your native Ireland, that you can merit and receive the support of the American people or Government. You will be told at the coming election doubtless that you are a great power and efforts will be made to use you, but your eyes are open, I trust, and you will not in the broad light walk into the traps prepared for you. Now a word about the organization. If any man tells you that the people of Ireland are less determined to-day than ever before, he slanders the Irish people, examine his antecedents, search well for his purpose in so putting it, and you will find it an unholy one. The organization, I repeat, is stronger to-day than ever it was before since its conception, and he who says differently I brand as a willful liar. If there be such among you, mark him well, keep a vigilent eye upon him, for he has a fiendish purpose.

Mr. Stephens then referred to the Moffat Mansion business, stating that he had not been able to get hold of the documents controlling that property for the term for which it had been leased; these he stated were in the hands of Mr. Kafferty. [Groans and hisses.] The action of the Committee was also stated by him as unsatisfactory, the Committee whose duty it was to wind up the affairs of the Mansion business. He (Stephens) wished this to be clearly known that he had not control of the property, nor has he been satisfied with the action of the Committee. Now our duty is to simplify the work before us. All can be managed by three or four industrious, earnest men at the head of affairs. All who wish to know what is to be done in detail can learn it. I, myself, shall see each centre personally; shall reply to all letters, which ought to be addressed to me. Before one month is over you will see that there shall be such a change in this organization as shall astonish all and confound our enemies. I am confident that change will be a great one before one year; but the work must go steadily on, and after a certain time—but I won't tell you what time, because I do not mean to remain on the safe side of the line to tell you, [cheers and laughter] but after a certain period, sometime this year, I shall return to Ireland, and then, then I tell you, you may expect to see the uprising of our race. [Tremendous applause.] But whatever the work you do let it be done soon; whatever the aid you give us in Ireland let it be given soon. Are you satisfied to work? ["Yes," "Yes;" "We are," "We are."] Are you willing to fight? ["Yes," "Yes."] Then I am with you; you will not find me lagging where there is danger; there shall I be; not in the rear, with Irish hearts falling on British bayonets in the front, but in the front beating back British bayonets at their head. If you are willing to help us in whatever shape that help may come, give it to us in God's name, and the Sunburst shall be raised again, and we shall smite once and forever the long hated foe of our race.

A Strange Affair—Two Young Women Arrested on a Charge of Abandonment—The Child Disappears.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Bannan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was patrolling his beat in Fifth-avenue, he noticed two young women on the corner of Forty-ninth-street, who were acting in a very mysterious and suspicious manner. After keeping a watch of their proceedings, the officer's patience was at length rewarded by seeing them stop in the street opposite the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and there deposit a bundle near the side of the road. The officer's attention was further aroused by hearing the voice of an infant. He immediately ran, when the women endeavored to escape. On examining the bundle Officer Bannan discovered that it contained a living male child about five months old, and pursuing the woman he succeeded in arresting both. On arriving at the Station-house in East Fifty-ninth-street, the prisoners gave their names as Ellen Miller and Elizabeth McConnell, but they first denied all knowledge of the abandoned infant. When closely questioned by Sergt. Burns, who was in charge, Ellen finally confessed that she had been seduced by a young man, and that she had given birth to the child which had been abandoned; stating in addition that she had been led to pursue this course because she was unable to support it properly, and that she did it only because she believed that it would fall into good and loving hands. On this confession, which was tearfully made by the unfortunate mother, both the young women were locked up for the night. Officer Barnum then returned to the scene where the innocent child had been left, but he could find no trace of it, as the babe had evidently been picked up by some passing pedestrian. Although the most diligent search has been made by the Nineteenth Precinct Police for the missing infant they have, so far, been unsuccessful in finding it.

The Post-office and the Lottery Swindlers—Bogus Traders and Public Swindlers Prohibited from Holding Post-office Boxes.

The Post-office Department have issued an order providing that when the present "quarter" has closed that all policy dealers, bogus lottery ticket swindlers, gift jewelry houses, obscene picture dealers, fancy booksellers, and all known public swindling operators will no longer be permitted to have boxes at the General Post-office. This order would take effect immediately but for the fact that the box rents are paid in advance, and it was decided better to let them run on till the close of the quarter. This is a move in the right direction, the credit for which is, in a measure, due to the efforts of Mayor Hoffman, who has for months labored hard to break up this nefarious business. As early as February last the Mayor requested the Post-office officials "to at least refuse these operators the facility of boxes in the Post-office." His labors have not been in vain, and for a time at least these pests to society will be debarred of some of the privileges accorded them by the Government for carrying on their operations.

Latest Cholera Reports.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Saturday, June 24.

There have been no admissions or deaths since last report. The passengers that have remained on board the steamship *Union* will be released to-morrow and come up to the City, there having been no new cases on board for the last twenty days.

A New Asteroid Discovered at Hamilton College Observatory.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, CLINTON, N. Y., June 21, 1866.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

On the morning of the 15th inst. a new stranger was discovered at this observatory. The strong twilight of daybreak, however, and the then following days of bad weather, did not permit before last night to make sure of its motion and planetary nature. It is a new asteroid, the 87th of the group, a little brighter than stars of the twelfth magnitude, and was this morning in 20 hours 24 minutes of right ascension, and 17° 30′ of southern declination, with a slow motion toward the west.

Very respectfully yours, C. H. F. PETERS.

Fireworks Explosion—National Park.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 24.

Yesterday afternoon an explosion of fireworks took place at Steinbach's fancy store, on Baltimore-street. A considerable portion of the stock was destroyed, and much alarm and excitement caused.

On Saturday afternoon a Committee of the House of Representatives, headed by Hon. Mr. Rice, of Maine, and accompanied by Maj. Wallack, of Washington, visited this city, to examine Dund Hill Park. They were received by Mayor Chapman, and after visiting the Park, expressed themselves in favor of providing such a park for the National Capital.

Masonic Commemoration.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, June 24.

The Masonic Fraternity commemorated St. John's anniversary to-day. They assembled at Mason's Hall this afternoon and marched in procession to the Broad-street Methodist Church, where religious services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Richard Duncan, assisted by Rev. J. L. Burrows. An overflowing congregation was present, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Steamboat Disaster.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 23.

A telegram from Little Rock says the steamer *J. S. Hall* sunk at Golly Rock yesterday. The crew and passengers were saved. The boat is a total loss. No particulars are given. The weather is hot, and the river fell four inches to-day.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 22.

The United States steamer *Swtara*, Commander Jeffers, and *Don*, Commander Ralph Chandler, have arrived at the Norfolk Navy-yard. The *Swatara* has been docked for repairs.

Death of Rev. Joseph H. Kennerd.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 24.

Rev. Joseph H. Kennerd, the oldest Baptist clergyman of this city, died this evening. He has been pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church for nearly forty years.

No Signs of the Moravian.

MONTREAL, Sunday, June 24—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Moravian*.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Delighted and Happy Woman.

I need not say that Mrs. Graves is A DELIGHTED AND HAPPY WOMAN. *Such* a machine would carry joy and gladness into ten thousand families, now rendered unhappy, by the unending finger toil of the worn wife and mother. I would not—*for my wife's sake*—exchange her Wilcox & Gibbs' machine for the best of all others known to me and five hundred dollars! What are a few paltry dollars when weighed against HER *ever recurring worriment, over "broken needles" and "disordered machinery?"*

If my testimony in behalf of the superiority of your machine over all others used in my family should influence any kind and generous husband to procure one for his wife—or to put his "G——," or "S——," or "W——," or H——" machine in the market, as I did, and buy a "W. & G.," I am satisfied that that woman would ever remember me most gratefully. (Letter of Rev. John R. Graves, Magnolia, Miss., April 12, 1866.)—*Advertisement.*

The Patent Rubber Neck Tie, for sale by Terry, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Summer Hats of every kind at greatly reduced prices. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Hulse's Protector from Cholera.

Approved by the physicians of the Board of Health of the City of New-York. (See proceedings June 19, New-York Times.)

Numerous testimonials are (unsolicited by us) flowing in of cases of bowel complaints and cholera morbus cured by wearing the Pad.

All large establishments should supply their hands with the Pad, and act on the principle of the well-known proverb, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Any person with reasonable care and wearing the Pad can feel secure.

For sale at retail by all druggists.

At wholesale by

HALL & RUCKEL.

J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors, No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

A Hint to those Preparing for the Country.

Go and see BROOKS' elegant assortment of boots and shoes, all the new French novelties, to suit the watering places, as well as substantial kinds for country wear. The largest and cheapest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, the most elegant wedding and visiting cards in this city.

Keep Cool.—Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, Wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin Van Buren were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, summer complaint and all bowel affections, may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon; while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy, should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Another Astonishing Cure.—DALLEY'S Galvanic Horse Salve is daily curing the worst cases of galls, scratches, swellings, cuts, strains, old sores. In many instances quittor, young spavin, founder and quarter crack. Try it. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists, harness-makers, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

We cannot say too much in favor of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR; it is the most rapid cure for burns in the world; cures piles, corns, bunions, old sores, skin diseases, and bruises as if by magic. Try it, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

The Public Voice.

"No more," the public cries, "with mock scents weary us,

Our sovereign choice is the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."—*Woodstock Standard.*

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies, and, if commenced early, keeps the house clear all Summer.

Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

If Cholera comes no one can be sure of avoiding it by fleeing to the country. Those who leave the city also place themselves at a distance from medical advice; they should, therefore, have with them ready for instant use, a medicine whose efficacy is known and proved. Such a medicine is preeminently MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE. Provided with this, and not neglecting the ordinary sanitary precautions, we need be under no serious apprehension should the disease make its appearance upon our shores. Depot No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

That elegant youth and that pretty boy, the pride of his ma and the hope of his pa, were fitted out by AUTLER & SCHAFFER, and so they are all. They are selling out their Summer stock of boys' and youths' clothing, for thirty days, at wholesale prices, to make room for their great Fall stock for the wholesale trade. Call at AUTLER & SCHAFFER'S, No. 448 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., New-York.

This Article is Advertised in the NEW-YORK HERALD.—LEVETT'S SWIETENIA, for cleansing and preserving the teeth; giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Seven Families Last Week were Rung up by their Burglar Alarm Telegraph, and a window or door was found broken open by burglars. Call for names. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"]

Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JAY—PICKERGILL.—On Thursday, June 7, at the Parish Church, Bexley, Kent, by Rev. Thomas Harding, Vicar, assisted by Rev. Henry Shepherd, Rector of Chalton Surrey, Carl Jay, Esq., of Frankfort-on-the-Main, to Anna Riggs, youngest daughter of William G. Pickergill, Esq., of Blend'n Hall, Kent.

DIED.

ADDOMS.—On Saturday, June 23, Mrs. Sarah S. Addoms, wife of Charles Addoms.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

ANDERSON.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday evening, June 23, Stephen Anderson, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held from the M. E. Church on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

BOYD.—On Sunday, May 20, at his late residence, Sandholes, near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, Mr. Edward Boyd, in the 80th year of his age, for many years a resident of this City, father of Edward A. and Harkness Boyd, of this City, and of George McCrea Boyd, of Shanghai, China.

CARPENTER.—On Saturday, June 23, Philemon H. Carpenter, of New-Rochelle, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, 27th, at 10½ o'clock.

DAWSON.—On Sunday morning, June 24, B. F. Dawson, in his 58th year.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 12 M.

DE MILLE.—On Saturday evening, June 23, Harriet Adelaide, wife of Rev. J. H. Hobart De Mille, of Mott Haven, N. Y., and youngest daughter of the late John S. Smith, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 234 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, June 26, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

KELLOGG.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, June 24, Miss Sarah Louise Kellogg, aged 38 years.

Funeral will be on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the family residence, No. 127 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J. Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LAIGHT.—On Saturday morning, June 23, K. Watts Laight, widow of Henry Laight, and sole surviving child of Hon. John Watts, deceased, aged 82 years.

PERLEY.—On Saturday evening, June 23, Charles Perley, Jr., aged 31 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Putnam Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 357 2d-av., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Sunday, June 24, David Roberts, in the 70th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the John-st. Methodist Church on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y., on Saturday, June 23, John Robinson, native of Clapham, England, aged 44 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Union Baptist Church, Jersey City, N. J., Tuesday, June 26, at 10½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 38.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 30, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, sandy hair, good teeth; been in the water a few days; whiskers under chin; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, blue overall, shoes, gray socks or stockings, blue jacket buttoned around the waist.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 39.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 21, East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, sandy hair, good teeth, whiskers under chin; been in the water about a week or ten days; dressed as follows: no hat, black coat, black figured vest, blue flannel pants, heavy boots.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

WM. GALE, JR., LATE WM. GALE & SON, At No. 590 BROADWAY, (temporarily,) Metropolitan Hotel, MANUFACTURER OF STERLING SILVER WARE, AND DEALER IN FINE PLATED WARES, Is now receiving a fine assortment of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S PLATED WARE, A new and superior article, excelling in quality and fineness of finish any plated ware ever before offered either of home or foreign manufacture.

W. G., JR., will occupy the store Nos. 572 and 574 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, about Aug. 1.

TRAVELING SUITS of all wool cassimere for 18 DOLLARS, suitable for the SEA SIDE or the MOUNTAINS. DEVLIN & CO., Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

EAGLE GAS COOKING STOVES. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 636 Broadway, New-York.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Buy your SEWING-MACHINE where you can exchange it if not suited. All of the BEST FOR SALE at the New-York Sewing-Machine Emporium. V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

THE EXCISE LAW—LET IT BE ENFORCED.—A meeting in favor of the law will be held at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Vocal and instrumental music will enliven the exercises. Ladies are especially invited to be present. Admission free.

SEWING MACHINES EXCHANGED, FOR sale and to rent. Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange, without extra charge, if not satisfied. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW LITERARY PAPER, WILL BE READY ON TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TATTLER! THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TATTLER! THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TATTLER! Containing Choice Essays, Thrilling Sketches, Gems of Poetry, Sparkling Editorials, Humorous Tattlings, Illustrations, &c., &c., &c. Also, the initiative chapters of the GREAT MORAL STORY, BY MISS MARY E. SIDNEY, entitled ISABEL LORIMER; OR, A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE. Also, a brilliant Essay by WILLIAM E. PABOR, entitled OF THE SONGS THE SEA SHELLS SING. An exquisite piece of classic composition. THE TATTLER will prove an unexceptionable family paper, and will be a "Welcome Guest" in every family circle. READY TUESDAY, JUNE 26. ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR IT. PRICE SIX CENTS. AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Publishers' Agents, New-York.

NEARLY READY. CHRISTINA ROSSETTI'S POEMS. WITH FOUR DESIGNS BY G. D. ROSSETTI. This complete edition of Miss Rossetti's poems is published by arrangement with her, and contains a prefatory note to American readers, from the author. In one handsome 16mo volume. Turkey cloth, gilt top. Price $1 75. To match Jean Ingelow's poems. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

A NEW VOLUME.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July, No. 1, Vol. 44—Contains Forty Portraits of distinguished Statesmen, Clergymen, Soldiers, Criminals, as follows: Webster, Tallyrand, Clinton, Metternich, Jefferson, Cavour, Peel, O'Connell, Russell, Buckle, Antoine Probst, Thomas Raffles, Gen. Scott, Albert Barnes, Isaac Ferris, Charles Hodge, Andrew L. Stone, Thomas E. Vermilye, Leonard Bacon, Horace Bushnell, R. J. Breckinridge, H. W. Beecher, T. L. Cuyler, R. S. Storrs, J. T. Duryea, &c. OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS—The Servant Question; Manhood and Womanhood; How to Punish a Child. PHYSIOLOGY—Feeding Children; To Young Mothers. SIGNS OF CHARACTER—Physiognomy of Statesmen; National Characteristics; The Law of Quality; Intellect, North and South; The Great Mystery; Another Prophecy; Teach Children to Think; Milton's Last Poem; Soldiering and Crime. A rich number, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

THIS DAY, IN CROWN 8VO., PRICE $2, THE RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF AMERICA, Ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865. By SIR S. MORTON PETO, Bart., Member of the British House of Commons. New-York: ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., and for sale by all booksellers.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

HOLDERS OF

6's of '81, 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds

Should avail themselves of the present

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD

By selling the Coupons due July, September and November.
We buy them or cash them in Gold at best rates,
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st. New-York.

THE CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.

CASH CAPITAL.....................$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866...............296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID......................NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFING'M TOWNSEND, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO, JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON, JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS, PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD, WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT, HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL, JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH, THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE.

The July coupons of the 8 per cent. Freeport Railroad bonds of California will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax, by
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The notice of meeting called for June 28, "to take into consideration the propriety of raising means for the purpose of casing wells on the Company's property," is hereby withdrawn for the following reason: Since issuing said notice the Trustees have had several wells cased, as an experiment, with highly satisfactory results, increasing the production from 10 barrels (per day) to 100 barrels (per day) each. The Trustees propose to continue casing additional wells, and feel confident the yield of oil can be largely increased, thereby obviating the necessity of borrowing money, and enabling the Company to resume the payment of dividends at an early day.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.
D. MACFERRON, Treasurer of Allegheny City.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, (Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.) NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1866.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE HAVING placed itself in a condition hereafter to meet the accruing interest on its public debt, the interest maturing on the 1st day of July, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of the City of New-York.
W. BOSSON, Commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—THE annual interest on the scrip issued by this company, will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maiden Lane, New-York, on and after July 2, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS!—The interest due July 1, 1866, upon the City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Compromise Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after MONDAY, July 2, at the Central National Bank, New-York.

LOST—TWO ACCEPTANCES DRAWN BY S. D. Bruce, dated April 26, 1866, and accepted by David McDaniel, Hoboken, N. J., to the order of L. A. Saquone for $400, due 60 days after date; the other for $500, due 90 days after date. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said paper, as payment has been stopped.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, 2d floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81....	106	106½	June, 7-30........	102⅝	102⅞
Coupon, '81	110¼	110½	July, 7-30........	102⅝	102⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	102¾	103	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62..	103½	103¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	102¾	103	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	102⅜	102⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¼	110¾
10-40 Registered.	96½	96¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109½	109¾
10-40 Coupon.....	96½	96¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100½	100¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¼	106¾
Gold..............	153¼	153½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	106¼
August, 7-30.....	102⅝	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105⅝

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL......................$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
A. A. LOW, DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK, DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON, HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY, HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE, E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER, GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE, JAMES M. MCLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL, ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE, J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 19th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOHN W. LEWIS, JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIAS CLARK, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
CROWELL ADAMS, ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
ALFRED BARMORE, GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
WILLIAM MOIR, PETER R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER, JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, JOHN L. HASBROUCK,
JAMES S. LEWIS, THOMAS J. BLANCK,
SOLOMON BANTA, ABRAHAM LEGGETT,
CHARLES F. HUNTER, HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERBELL, J. G. BLAUVELT,
JAMES E. HEDGES, PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS, ALBERT MANN,
HENRY BRUNER, JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZELL, JOSEPH H. WOOD,
GEORGE WARNER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on Friday, June the 22d inst., MATTHIAS CLARK was unanimously reëlected President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

FIDELITY INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Trustees to serve three years, viz.:

WM. AUGS. WHITE, GEORGE ELLIS,
ELI J. BLAKE, P. M. BRYSON,
FRANK VINCENT, STEPHEN CROWELL,
CHAS. P. HEMENWAY, JAMES W. DRAKE,
DAVID L. DODGE, CLINTON GILBERT,
FRED'K W. COGGILL, MOSES A. HOPPOCK,

and to fill the vacancy in second class, occasioned by the death of Joseph Lawrence,
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, were unanimously reelected SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., President, and EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 19th day of June, 1866, it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 3d day of July next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 22d inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 22d inst. until the 3d of July next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

(Free from Government tax.)
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on all new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED,
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., at auction, on TUESDAY NEXT, 26th inst., at 1 P. M.; gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale will please give early notice.
W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SADDLE HORSE, for gentleman or lady, if good rider; 7 years old, chestnut sorrel and very gay; will drive in harness; price $300. Address R. H. R., Box No. 170 Times Office.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, 16 hands; stylish and a good traveler, and perfectly kind. To be seen at private stable No. 71 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY CLERK, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Boat, two barrels and a half of sugar, three boxes of cigars, milk can, bundle unmade clothing, three coats, rope, two small amounts money, pants, silk elastic, roll ribbon, tobacco, hand coat.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 2, 1866.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo. Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, prox. The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 to July 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, June 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 3, 1866.

The transfer-books will be closed on MONDAY, June 25, and remain closed until July 2, 1866.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 2, next.

The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d July.
By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. payable on the 2d July next. Transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 3.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 338 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed from June 6 to July 2, 1866.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 9.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.
JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Take notice that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers hereto and carried on in the City of New-York under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN will be dissolved on the first day of July next.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 30, 1866.
EDWIN T. BUTLER, GEO. D. PITKIN, } General Partners.
J. F. COLE, Special Partner.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned, under the title of HARLAN & LAWTON, was this day mutually dissolved.
WM. J. HARLAN.
WALTER LAWTON.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, who will settle up the business of the late firm.
WM. J. HARLAN.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

THE FIRM OF R. COLMAN, T. STEELE and J. BLEWITT has ceased to exist.
RICHARD COLMAN, THOS. STEELE, and JOHN BLEWITT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A FACTORY FOR Champagne and Sparkling Catawba, the oldest, best known and appointed. Easy terms. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,762 Post-office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS IN THIS CITY.—Capital required $1,200 to $2,000. Apply at No. 4 New Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE FOR JUNE.
J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY.
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
DRESS BUTTONS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES.

ALSO,
STRAW GOODS.
CLOSING OUT.
ENTIRE STOCK AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

500 Hats at 50 cents; worth $1 50.
500 Hats at $1; worth $2.
500 Hats at $1 50; worth $3.
200 Hats at $2; worth $5.
200 Bonnets at $1 50; worth $3.
200 Bonnets at $3; worth $6.
100 Bonnets at $4; worth $8.

The above comprises all the LATEST STYLES and NOVELTIES in that line.

KID GLOVES AT $1 25 PER PAIR. ALL COLORS.

J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, June 25, we will offer AT RETAIL,

Much below cost, the balance of our Spring and Summer Stock of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, PERCALES,
PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, LINENS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
RICH PARIS-MADE CLOAKS,
and CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., of our own manufacture.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S
Undergarments, Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes,
Corsets, Corset Covers, Waists, Caps, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SMILLIE & CO.

REMNANTS

OF ALL OUR DRESS GOODS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
PREPARATORY TO STOCK TAKING.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

THE ANGELE OR SEAMLESS GLOVES AT SMILLIE & CO.'S,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM 10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article. Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW RIBBONS, every width, color and shade.
NEW SILKS, CRAPES, and other materials for bonnets.
REAL LACES, Guipures, Point, Cluny, Thread, Malines, &c., cheap.
New shades in BONNET VELVETS.
Bargains in EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
Large Lot of LINEN SETS, half price.
We have LADIES' KID GLOVES at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50 the pair.
Large variety of Silk, Lisle, Thread and other GLOVES.
HEM-STITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20, 25, 31, 38, 44, and 56 cents—great bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS and TURBAN FEATHERS.
Novelties in DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GIMPS, VELVETS, &c., unusual variety.
Also, full line of PARASOLS, under regular prices.
FANS, FANS—cheap.
Endless variety in YANKEE NOTIONS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, HATS and CAPS—every shape, quality, size and braid. Prizes down! down!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREkeepers—Our new wholesale rooms will be ready for business to-day. We cut lengths cheaper than downtown jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

QUILTS. QUILTS. QUILTS.
WHITE, PINK, BLUE AND BUFF
8-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS, at extremely low prices. Also,
ALHAMBRA, MANCHESTER, ALLENDALE AND HONEY-COMB QUILTS.
HUCK, DIAPER, FRINGED, and every kind of BATH TOWELS.
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
BARNSLY TABLE DAMASK.
PLAID TABLE COVERING, LINEN and COTTON SHEETING.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON.
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order.
COMFORTABLES, white and colored BLANKETS, &c.
IRON FURNITURE.
Bedsteads, Umbrella and Hat Stands, Washstands, Towel Racks, Piano and Store Stools, Garden Chairs, Vases, Settees, &c.
Particular attention given to the MANUFACTURING of IRON BEDSTEADS for PUBLIC and PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
GOVERNMENT GOODS,
Consisting of Blankets, Spreads, Sheets, Pillow-cases, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE.)
Elegant styles, 25 per cent. less than former prices, for the balance of the month.
Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

FANS. FANS. FANS.
A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY articles.
AU BON MARCHE.
Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sèvres.
Ladies visiting Paris, should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment; they will find an immense assortment of every NOVELTY of the finest quality and real cheapness.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
GREAT REDUCTION ON SILK GOODS, ESPECIALLY ON BLACK SILK.

FANCY FOULARD SILKS, at 65 cents, worth $1 25.

500 pieces PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, double width, in all the new shades, at 35 cents, worth 50 cents.

300 pieces PLAIDED, STRIPED AND CHINE SENOS, at 35 cents, worth 50 cents.

ALL THE ORGANDIES, JACONETS AND FRENCH PERCALES marked down in price, to close the importation.

1,000 pieces BAREGE GRENADINE, double width, dark plaids, for sea shore, at 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents.

EXTRA RICH BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE AND BLACK GOODS, for mourning, reduced 25 per cent.

CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner of Waverley-place.

SUMMER SHAWLS AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER SHAWLS,
AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:
FANCY SHAWLS AT $2 00..........WORTH $3 50
FANCY SHAWLS AT $2 50..........WORTH $4 50
FANCY SHAWLS AT $3 50..........WORTH $5 00
FANCY SHAWLS AT $4 50..........WORTH $6 00
FANCY SHAWLS AT $5 00..........WORTH $7 00
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ABOVE LOT OF GOODS OFFERING TO PURCHASERS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
will offer this week the following

BARGAINS,

PURCHASED CHIEFLY AT AUCTION, VERY MUCH UNDER THE ACTUAL COST AND REAL VALUE OF THE GOODS,

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS, rich lustre, only $1 25 and $1 50.
HEAVY GRO GRAIN SILKS, only $1 62½, $1 75, $2, to $2 50.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 50.
FANCY CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 75.
PLAIN SILKS, NEW COLORS, at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 50.
RICH TAFFETAS SILKS, NEW COLORS, $1 75, $2, $2 25 to $2 50.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS,
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, as low as $8 75, worth $15.
FRENCH LACE POINTS, new styles, as low as $5 50, worth $10.
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS, at $9, worth $16.
VERY RICH LLAMA AND PUSHER SHAWLS, from $12 to $20.
Ladies will find it to their interest to examine these goods.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

NEAT CHECKED MOHAIRS, only 20c. per yard.
SATIN-FACED MOZAMBIQUES, only 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per yard.
WHITE AND BUFF GROUND POPLINS, double fold, only 35 and 37½ cents per yard.
SILK-STRIPE JASPE VALENCIAS, only 50c., cost over 70c. to import.
SILK-STRIPED AND PLAID SUMMER TISSUES, at 35c. to 50c.
ELEGANT FOULARD POPLINS, very choice, at 50c. and 60c.
BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES, at 55c., worth 85c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in great variety of styles.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in great variety of styles.
We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We believe no other retail house in the City has a larger variety and as cheap goods as we have just at present.
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS in all the choicest styles, at 30c., 35c. to 50c.
REAL FRENCH PRINTS, at 30c., worth 50c.
4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS at 25c., worth 35c.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS!

REAL RUSSIA CRASHES, at 12½c., 14c. and 15c. per yard.
SCOTCH HUCKABUCK, at 20c., 22c., 25c. and 30c.
HUCK TOWELS, at $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $3 per dozen.
HALF BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, at 75c., 80c., 85c. and 90c. per yard.
SATIN DAMASK TABLE LINENS, at $1 25, worth $1 75.
DAMASK AND SPOT NAPKINS, at $2 50 to $4 50 per dozen.
LINEN HDKFS., ladies', at $1 50 to $2 per dozen.
HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., ladies', at $3 to $4 50 per dozen.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
Have made a general reduction in prices of
FINE LACES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
We also announce that we offer
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES
who may be in want of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, MORNING ROBES,
UNDER GARMENTS, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, MARSEILLES CLOAKS,
BOYS' CLOTH AND MARSEILLES SUITS,
INFANTS' CAPS, &c.

DRESSMAKING FOR MOURNING.
Suits of mourning made in six hours.
Hats, Cloaks, Shawls, Veils, Collars, &c.,
the best English Crapes.
M. & A. MYERS,
No. 623 Broadway,
Mourning-Store.
Competent persons, if required, will wait on families.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cts.; gents, $1.

MEETINGS.

"AROUSE! TO THE RESCUE! LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS."—The citizens of New-York and the property-owners of the XIIth Ward are respectfully invited to attend a MASS MEETING, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Adriatic Hotel, corner 125th-st. and 8th-av., to protest against the infamous scheme of granting to the Harlem Railroad Company the right to lay a double track, (as passed by the Common Council on the 14th inst.,) for the purpose of running locomotives with freight, cattle and hog trains through 125th-st., St. Nicholas-av. and Manhattan-st., crossing all the grand boulevards. It is desirable that all attend, without further notice. Good speakers will address the meeting.
DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, JAMES DAVIS, WM. H. HAMILTON, WM. H. RAYNOR, CHRISTIAN BRAND, Committee.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 124th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 2d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 5, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 13, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 20, 1866.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

635,000 POUNDS of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,
WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.
Sale commencing at 10 A. M.
The iron is as follows:
150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.
130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.
13,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.
91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.
54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.
15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.
The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.
The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JUNE 27, 1866.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS
of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON WEST 24TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the administratrix of Daniel M. Hodges, deceased, the following-described leasehold premises, viz.:
WEST 24TH-ST.—The two-story and basement brick house and lease of lot, situate on the southerly side of West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and known as No. 288. The lease is from the estate of Clement C. Moore, 21 years to run from May 1, 1856, at an annual ground rent of $70, with covenants for renewal. Lot, 14.8x80 feet; house about 45 feet deep. The house can be seen by permit from the auctioneers. Possession immediately.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the wearing apparel, jewelry, diamonds and personal effects of the late Sophia McDonough. By order of the Administrators.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway:
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS, by the American and Flemish schools, many of which are of a very high order, received from various contributions. Also, several pictures by old masters. Also, several CARICATURES of celebrated men by THOMAS NAST. Full particulars in catalogue.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 25, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:
3,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons,
Cargo brig *Doctor*, from Menton.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 10 East River:
820 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
2,427 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
Cargo bark *Guisseppena*, from Palermo.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN order of the Supreme Court, made on the petition of EDWARD B. WESLEY against the American West India Company, I shall sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, all and singular the stock, property, things in action, franchises and effects of said American West India Company. Terms cash, on completion of sale.
S. B. HARD, Receiver.
Dated JUNE 18, 1866.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.
FORTY-FIRST SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, takes place on TUESDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of miscellaneous articles, iron, cotton, wool, sugars, cigars, &c., men's and women's clothing, dry goods, watches, jewelry, pistols, hardware, shoes, rubbers, &c.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer, No. 116 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 124 3d-av., a large stock of furniture, removed from 14th-st. for convenience of sale, consisting of mahogany and walnut French and other bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, chairs, sofas, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, hair-mattresses, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
MILLINERY STOCK OF AN IMPORTER of French millinery, THIS DAY, at No. 7 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-street), comprising some very rich and costly goods, to be sold without reserve. Also, the fine rosewood furniture; mirrors, carpets, &c. See *Herald*.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a general assortment of white granite and common crockery, glass, &c., the stock of a retailer, and must be sold without reserve. Goods well packed for shipping.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The order, made on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, authorizing the "Grand-street Presbyterian Church" to change their corporate name, and to assume, from and after the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the corporate name the "Fourth Presbyterian Church," having been revoked on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by an order made by the Honorable Charles P. Daly, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the following order was granted, to wit: In the matter of the application of "THE GRAND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH" for authority to assume the name "THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET." On reading the foregoing petition, duly verified and annexed affidavits, and being satisfied that the location and character of the petitioners will be more correctly and effectually designated by the name "The Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-street," I do hereby authorize the said petitioners, to wit, "The Grand-street Presbyterian Church," to change their corporate name and to assume, from and after the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the corporate name or title "The Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-street." NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.
CHARLES P. DALY, First Judge of the New-York Court of Common Pleas.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.
PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.
Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF respectable smart girls, with good reference, in private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, Summer resorts and watering places; please notice they can be supplied with competent girls of all nations and professions, Protestants and others, in each and every station of household work. Employers of such will find it to their advantage by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. Removed from No. 88 4th-av. First-class help always on hand.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (COUNTRY OR CITY) for several thoroughly experienced cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and servants of all work, suitable for gentlemen's families and first-class Summer resorts, having unexceptionable references from some of our first Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, MANNING'S office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls for private families, hotels, boarding-houses.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble women, in the country, in a respectable family; one as first-class cook and the other for kitchen work; the cook understands soups, meats, jellies, bread and pastry. Apply at No. 103 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; country preferred; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German Protestant girl, with best of reference, in City or country as down-stairs servant; country preferred; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, in City or country, as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid; is an experienced nurse and a good sewer; has good references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE woman to take care of a invalid person, or an infant from its birth; or a seamstress; would assist with housekeeping; good reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in taking care of children; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons; will do as chambermaid; wages $8. Call at No. 197 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 731 2d-av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing. No. 278 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands jellies, boning, and pastries; the best reference given. Call at No. 158 West 29th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 West 34th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants of all nations, Protestants or Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man without incumbrance, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the raising all kinds of vegetables and stock, the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand with horses, and a good, steady driver; the woman is a first-rate hand with milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; lodge wanted. Can take charge of any gentleman's place. The best of reference. Address N. O., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters and servants. Factories, cotton-mills, brick-yards, &c., supplied with help of every description, at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; also female help.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; can give the most satisfactory reference for sobriety, honesty, industry and capability. Call, or address note to R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., for two days; no objection to country for two or three months.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man, in a private boarding-house, as waiter or to take care of an invalid; no objections to City or country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 208 6th-av., or No. 715 Broadway, New-York, for two days.
JOHN O'NEIL.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE Protestant man, single, as coachman, or coachman and gardener, with a quiet family in the country; knows his business thoroughly. Address INNESS, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk or salesman; salary not so much an object as a permanent connection; is experienced and not afraid to work. Address R., care Excelsior Envelope Factory, No. 51 Ann-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man, who has lived with the best of families in this City for a number of years, and can make himself useful in any way, and knows the duties thereof. Call on T. F., No. 270 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly, the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is willing to assist at gardening; good City reference from his last place. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN MAN and wife, the man to take care of horses and make himself useful, the woman to cook, wash and iron; both have good references, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address AUGUST L., 81 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, lately landed, the man an experienced farmer, and the wife to do housework and take charge of a dairy; can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., 2d block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference from his last situation. Call at McNickol's stable, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man, with first-class references, as coachman and gardener; will work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY LOW, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 90 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN (English) to take charge of a house, cow, and garden. Address J. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS JANITOR—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a respectable man and his wife, (English,) without incumbrance; or would take charge of a small hotel out of town; good references. Address C. HUNTER, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS.—A young man wishes a situation with a broker; is familiar with the coastwise entry and clearance department. Address R. H. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address E. WAYWELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT RICHMOND, Va., a man thoroughly versed in the manufacture of Poudret, to whom a liberal salary will be given, or an interest in the business, as may be desired. Address H. S. MERRILL & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 1,400 Franklin-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE: to learn the business, age 16 or 17, and one who resides with his parents. Address, in applicant's handwriting, A. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN a woolen importing house; one who speaks and writes German preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 4,161 City Post-office.

COOK WANTED—TO GO TO THE CITY OF Poughkeepsie, a first-class cook, one who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none other need apply. Call at No. 41 West 17th-st., on Monday, June 25, from 12 until 4 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

AGENTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE wanted in every part of the country, by a Company offering unusual advantages to agents and insurers. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,769 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 309 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,510	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
THE QUEEN ... SATURDAY, June 30
PENNSYLVANIA ... SATURDAY, July 7
VIRGINIA ... SATURDAY, July 14
SCOTLAND ... SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK ... SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO ... WEDNESDAY ... June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... June 30
CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY ... July 7
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... July 14
ETNA ... SATURDAY ... July 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ... $90 | Steerage ... $30
First Cabin to London ... 95 | Steerage to London ... 34
First Cabin to Paris ... 105 | Steerage to Paris ... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE ... LAMARIE ... SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Aug. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin ... $132 50 | Second cabin ... $65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
PALMYRA ... WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA ... WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI ... WEDNESDAY, July 11.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.
CALEDONIA ... SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA ... SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA ... SATURDAY, July 28
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 27th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The JAVA will sail 11th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.
The new side-wheel ocean steamer, RAPIDAN, Capt. W. B. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.
This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.
This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE. EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin passage ... $15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The new and first-class steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 30.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 7.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ... THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship E. B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR WHITE MOUNTAINS AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND.
The first-class steamships DIRIGO and FRANCONIA form a Semi-Weekly line between New-York and Portland, leaving Pier No. 38 East River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
The DIRIGO leaves New-York SATURDAYS, and Portland WEDNESDAYS.
The FRANCONIA leaves New-York WEDNESDAYS, and Portland SATURDAYS.
This is one of the most expeditious and agreeable routes from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sound to Portland, and by Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is about six miles from the Glen House.
The steamers on this line are new, and their accommodations for passengers are strictly first-class.
Passage to Portland, including stateroom, $6; meals extra. Tickets procured at office, on Pier No. 38 East River. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS"
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship CATHARINE WHITING, S. F. BAKER, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails THURSDAY, June 28, positively at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,
The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage ... $20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.
Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SENATE of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.
The following are the members of the commission:
Senator GEORGE H. ANDREWS.
Senator HENRY R. LOW.
Senator CHARLES G. CORNELL.
State Engineer J. P. GOODSELL.
Mayor JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
Engineer ALFRED W. CRAVEN.
At a meeting of the Board, held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the Office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.
The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, June 18, 1866.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz:
1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.
Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and one foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complication of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware. GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PHOENIX DISINFECTANT,
An instantaneous and effectual deodorizer, disinfectant and antiseptic.
BAD SMELLS, NOXIOUS GASES, PUTREFACTION, INFECTION, CANNOT EXIST WHERE IT IS USED.
It will keep water-closets, outhouses, cesspools, drains, stables, cow-houses and poultry yards perfectly healthy and free from smell.
Agency, No. 4 Dey-st., New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.
We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday,	17,	7 A.M.	Sunday,	17,	11½ A.M.
Monday,	18,	7¾ A.M.	Monday,	18,	11¾ A.M.
Tuesday,	19,	8 A.M.	Tuesday,	19,	12 M.
Wednesday,	20,	9 A.M.	Wednesday,	20,	12½ P.M.
Thursday,	21,	10 A.M.	Thursday,	21,	1½ P.M.
Friday,	22,	10¾ A.M.	Friday,	22,	3 P.M.
Saturday,	23,	2 P.M.	Saturday,	23,	5 P.M.
Sunday,	24,	11 A.M.	Sunday,	24,	4 P.M.
Monday,	25,	2 A.M.	Monday,	25,	6 A.M.
Monday,	25,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	26,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	26,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	27,	6½ A.M.
Wednesday,	27,	3½ P.M.	Thursday,	28,	6½ A.M.
Thursday,	28,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	29,	7 A.M.
Friday,	29,	4 P.M.	Saturday,	30,	7¼ A.M.
Saturday,	30,	4½ P.M.			

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier, foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.
Sunday, July 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 1, at 5 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2:30, 34th-st. at 2:40 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Syracuse ... $4 05
New-York to Rochester ... 5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 7 25

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12¼, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIX, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CAUTION.—A PERSON, UNKNOWN TO ME, IS ordering goods in my name from various persons in this City. The public are cautioned against this imposter. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and wife, or a small-sized family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING MORE rooms than he requires, would let a tip-top suite of rooms on second floor, front; also, three single rooms for gentlemen, with or without meals; location delightfully situated on Murray Hill, Lexington-av., near 34th-st. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom in an English basement house; also, front room, with or without board; family small. No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND VERY desirable rooms, with board, at No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway; location unusually pleasant and healthy; house first-class; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A PRIvate family, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 24 East 20th-st., four doors from Broadway.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with sleeping apartments; terms $2 per week; references required. Apply at No. 87 Spring-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD, SIXTY miles from New York, on Long Island Sound; a most charming locality, and of frequent and easy access to the City; fine, shady grounds; large house, with bath, and fine airy rooms, connecting if desired; all the benefits of country life, with conveniences of city. For those willing to pay a liberal price, a most desirable home can be found. Stabling if desired. References required. Address W. L., Station E.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS—A short distance from the depot, the former residence of Judge Beebe, is now open as a first-class boarding-house, fine healthy location, extensive ground, fruit in abundance, water throughout the house and bath; stabling on the place. For particulars apply at the house, or at No. 80 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family occupying a large house, beautifully situated, of easy access; fine shade; good garden; variety of fruit, and good table; boating and fishing. Inquire of D. A. BOODY, No. 8 Wall-st., first floor.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A PRIVATE RESIdence, pleasantly situated, two miles from depot, two or three families can obtain excellent accommodations. Address J. B. HALSEY, Morristown, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

BOARDING AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Families desiring good country board, plenty of fresh milk, eggs and butter from the farm attached to the hotel, will please make early application, and obtain the choice of new and handsomely furnished rooms. Six rooms separate from the hotel may be engaged en suite or singly. All the rooms are large and airy. Terms reasonable. Livery-stable attached to the hotel; stabling for private horses. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor, Mount Vernon Hotel.

BOARD AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NICELY-furnished room, with board, in a pleasant and healthy locality, with good home comforts, can be had by a gentleman and his wife, or a lady with one or two children, in a small private family of the highest respectability. References given and required. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ONE OR TWO very pleasant rooms. Any wishing the comforts of a home and good country air, will find the same at No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., about 10 minutes' walk from Market or Chestnut-st. depots.

SUMMER BOARDERS.—FOUR LARGE square rooms, with good board, at the well-shaded farm-house of Mrs. E. C. Pinney, can be obtained from July 1. Address her at Elizabeth, N. J., or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT NORWALK, Conn., two front rooms, very pleasant and airy, convenient for a family or otherwise, fronting on Union Park. Reference, John Stout, Esq., Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New-York.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT the Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. This house has large shady lawns, is very private and well adapted to the comfort of good-class families. Apply as above or to CHAS. LEFLER, 42 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED FOR TWO YOUNG ladies at a quiet farm-house, fifty miles or over from City, high ground and no other boarders. Address, with terms, location, &c., C. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TWENTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, per Morris and Essex Railroad; four rooms can be obtained with accommodation for horses and carriages. Mrs. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

P. HAWVER, PALENVILLE, GREEN CO., New-York, offers rare accommodations for healthy Summer board among the Catskills; 2 miles from the river; easy of access.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS.—BACK parlor and two hall bedrooms, at a farmhouse, three miles north of Peekskill; location unsurpassed. Inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

SUMMER HOME—GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT rooms, delightful village, livery, fishing, health and comfort, Saratoga and Lake George—open July 2.
J. H. LANSLEY, Poultney, Vt.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR FROM WALL-ST.—A private family would like to accommodate a few good boarders; good carriage-house and stable. Address Room No. 3, basement, No. 30 Broad-st.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

FITZWILLIAM HOTEL.
This house is now open for Summer boarders. It is pleasantly situated about five miles from Monadnock Mountain. For romantic scenery and pleasant drives it is surpassed by none in New-Hampshire. Families or single boarders can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates. For full particulars address ABNER GAGE, Proprietor, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.
JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, MASSENA SPRINGS.—This establishment is now open. The springs are unrivaled as a Summer resort; board very much more reasonable than at Saratoga. CROCKER & CO., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Depot for St. Regis Waters, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st., New-York.

GRANT HOTEL, AT NORTH COPAKE, Bain's Station, open for boarders; four trains stop daily, on line of Harlem Railroad.
S. H. CRARY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open. Steamboat leaves every day from foot of Rutgers-st. at 4 P. M., and returns every morning from Neptune House dock, New-Rochelle, at 7 A. M.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 3:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 362 West-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Manager
Senor G. CHIARINI ... Director of Amusements
MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
This establishment will open for a short Summer season on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1866,
With
SENOR G. CHIARINI'S

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
From Havana, Cuba,
presenting entertainments entirely new to the American public, given by artists who make their debut in New-York under the favorable auspices of acquired success and established reputations, gained in the principal cities of Europe, South America, Mexico and the Indies.
The troupe is composed of OVER 30 MALE and FEMALE PERFORMERS, with the most MAGNIFICENT STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES and PONIES in the world, trained by Senor CHIARINI to execute a variety of novel and attractive feats of a character never before seen in this country.
The entire performance will be pervaded by EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATURES original with this troupe, and beyond the abilities of any other Circus Company to execute.
The distinctive characteristics of CHIARINI'S CIRCUS will be illustrated by the annexed array of artists:
Senor G. CHIARINI and PUPILS,
Miss PALMYRA HOLLOWAY,
Le Petit KATY HOLLOWAY,
and his marvelous Ethiopian proteges,
BELEN CUBA,
and her brother,
TEADORO CUBA.
Natives of Senegambia, Africa.
These wonderful children were purchased by Senor CHIARINI of a slave dealer in San Juan de los Remedios, and liberated by him. Their first introduction to a circus entertainment filled these "CHILDREN OF THE SUN" with frantic delight, and their close connection with their friend soon developed what proved to be a born aptitude for their present vocation, and, under the unequaled teachings of Senor CHIARINI, they have become features of extraordinary merit. Stamped with peculiar genius and especial qualities, these natives of the wilds of Africa cannot fail to enlist the deep and interested attention of the patrons of refined and artistic amusements.
Senorita Eugenia Lorana, Senorita Lola Lopez,
Mme. J. Caron, Mme. Eloise Sebastian,
Mlle. ADELAIDE,
Mons. SEBASTIAN,
the artistic bare-back rider, and his son,
ROMEO,
Senor ANTONIO MARQUEZ,
the intrepid Brazilian horseman.
Mr. Henry Rollande, Leviton Brothers,
Senor Juan Bachuia, Senor L. Picard,
Senor Miguel Lopez, Mr. Wm. Duverna,
Mr. Alfred Sylvester, Mr. Arthur Sylvester,
Mr. George Peoples, Mons. J. Caron,
Le Petit Adolph Caron. Le Petit Geo. Caron.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE,
Fulton-st., (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn.
Sole Lessees and Manageress ... MRS. F. B. CONWAY
Engagement of the young American Tragedian,
MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY,
who will be supported by a full and talented CORPS DRAMATIQUE, organized expressly for the purpose.
MONDAY EVENING, June 25, 1866, will be enacted Shakespeare's great play, in five acts, entitled
HAMLET.
With the following powerful cast:
Hamlet ... Mr. Frank Dwight Denny
Ophelia ... Miss Ada Gray
Polonius ... Mr. George Ryer
Laertes ... Mr. G. W. Stoddardt
Queen ... Mrs. H. F. Nichols
TUESDAY EVENING—RICHELIEU.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

WILL CLOSE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Forty-first Annual Exhibition of Works of Art, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., (corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.,) WILL CLOSE at 10 P. M., on Wednesday, July 4.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—LADY INvalid, if you wish regular medical treatment, consult Dr. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York, and you will be guaranteed safe, certain, and immediate relief, or no charge. Advice gratis. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Monthly regulator $5. Confidential advice and medicine per mail. Twenty years successful practice, no deception or quackery. N. B.—Mme. D. will consult with ladies who prefer meeting their own sex, or kindly care for those desiring home attention during treatment. Circulars sent free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED. DELICIOUSLY COOL.
A place for
LADIES AND CHILDREN
to enjoy, in comfort,
A DAY OF RECREATION.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
AN ACCESSION OF NOVELTIES
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7¾.
The popular American actor
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
will appear in
ANOTHER FINISHED AND MORAL DRAMA,
unequaled as an exquisitely-drawn picture of
REAL LIFE AND FACTS,
entitled
CHARLOTTE TEMPLE;
CHARLOTTE TEMPLE;
CHARLOTTE TEMPLE;
OR,
THE FIRST FALSE STEP.
THE FIRST FALSE STEP.
This beautiful domestic drama is founded upon
AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE,
which forms one of the many reminiscences of this City, and the incidents of which,
THE TEMPTATION, THE ELOPEMENT, REMORSE, RETRIBUTION, AND DEATH OF THE BETRAYED ONE,
are faithfully portrayed in this dramatization. The distribution of characters embraces the
TALENTED MEMBERS OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
In addition to the
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES
already to be seen, the Managers take pleasure in presenting the most
REMARKABLE WONDER
ever exhibited to the patrons of this establishment. The
CAROLINA TWINS,
CAROLINA TWINS,
CAROLINA TWINS,
aged 13 years.
Although inseparably joined by ligatures which form a closer connection than the
FAMED SIAMESE TWINS,
yet their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the
GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
They may be seen at all hours, together with
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER,
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
FIVE DWARFS.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL. LIVING SERPENTS.
SOUTH AMERICAN IGUANA—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES.
BLACK SWANS—INDIAN DRESSES.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTIONS. SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE CELEBRATED RAVELS.
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTIS,
SIGNORINA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and renowned company of FORTY ARTISTS.
MONDAY, June 25, 1866, First Night of the great Fairy Pantomime, entitled
THE RED GNOME.
The Famous Warrior ... ANTOINE RAVEL.
The Red Gnome ... YOUNG AMERICA.
The far-famed ballet of the
STAR OF THE RHINE.
Star of the Rhine ... SIGNORINI PEPITA.
Henri ... MONS. VAN HAMME.
The Burgomaster ... GABRIEL RAVEL.
THE CHILD-WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA,
on the THREE-FLYING TRAPEZE, executing three back-somersaults, never attempted by any artist on the trapeze.
Change of performance every evening.
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In preparation,
THE GOLDEN EGG.
The peculiar construction of this favorite establishment, its ILLUMINATED GARDEN, SPARKLING FOUNTAINS, &c., as well as its
THOROUGH VENTILATION,
have won for it the reputation of being the
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TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
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in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DE MOUTON;
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THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
introducing the wonderful
NIAGARA LEAP,
the new acrobatic act, entitled the
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and a variety of other
STARTLING ACTS,
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Dress Circle and Parquette ... 75 cents
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CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
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SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
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First appearance of the celebrated comedian,
Mr. S. S. PURDY,
who will appear in connection with the whole team.
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MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
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First week of the laughable farce,
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SATURDAY, June 30, Complimentary Benefit to
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14th-st., near 6th-av.
P. JUIGNET and C. DRIVET ... Managers.
TUESDAY, June 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.
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Offered by the Subscribers and the Artists of this Theatre to
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MADEMOISELLE DE BELLE ISLE.
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THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, the great, popular favorite
JOHN BROUGHAM
as H. R. H. King Pow-ha-tan,
in his own brilliantly successful Extravaganza, entitled
POCAHONTAS;
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,
presented with new and beautiful Scenery, new Dresses, new Jokes, and all the modern improvements.
The young and beautiful Comedienne,
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.
Between the comedy and the extravaganza the orchestra will perform the
SCOTIA POLKA,
composed by John Brougham and dedicated to Capt. Judkins. The orchestral arrangement by Robt. Stoepel. The performance will commence with the Comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE ... JOHN BROUGHAM.
In rehearsal John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

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Third week of
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN IRISH COMEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, June 25, 1866, and EVERY EVENING during the week, will be presented Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN,
produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:
Mr. DAN BRYANT ... as ... Myles Na Coppaleen (with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
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Mr. Charles Fisher ... as ... Father Tom
Mr. John Nunan ... as ... Mr. Corrigan
Mr. B. T. Ringgold ... as ... Hardress Cregan
Miss Rosa Cooke ... as ... Eily O'Connor (with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl milking her Cow.")
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Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager ... J. H. Selwyn
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LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of the farewell performances of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who, by especial request, will appear during the present week, for the last time, in a few of her most successful and favorite characters, commencing this evening with
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in the excellent farce, in two acts, entitled
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supported by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe and the entire company.
The performances will commence with for the first time here,
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MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear for her farewell nights in the excellent vaudeville of
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and in her celebrated impersonation of
JENNY LIND.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats can now be secured for any evening during the present week.

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W. H. Whalley ... as ... Stephen Hargrave.
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WEDNESDAY, June 27, benefit of Miss ZELDA HARRISON—THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
TUESDAY, June 26, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—A NIGHT IN ROME.
Tickets for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, and at the Theatre, 14th-st. Balcony boxes $1 50; Parquette, $1; Dress Circle, reserved seats, $1; Dress Circle 75c.; Gallery 25c.

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FORENOON AND AFTER DARK, TO VIEW
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GENTLEMEN, $2; LADIES, $1.
The grounds, which afford both shade and shelter, can accommodate 10,000 visitors. Admission [illegible]

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GRAND OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON BY THE GREAT
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ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 25,
MONS. DE LAVE
will appear in his great original feat of ascending a wire 500 feet long, accompanied by his son WILLIE, only 7 years of age, who has been pronounced the most wonderful and daring wire ascensionist in the world, and Trapeze, Salto Tembour, Ariel, &c., &c.
LILLY DE LAVE,
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Admission: Gents, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

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OUR WATERING PLACES.

Life at Saratoga---Its Hotels and Other Accommodations.

The People---Who They Are, and How They Pass the Time.

Hops, Water, Fried Potatoes and Nineteen Brides.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA, Saturday, June 22, 1866.

In company with nineteen blushing brides, half a dozen bedrizzled dowagers, Colorado JEWETT, sundry men of leisure, and some two hundred ordinary guests, I am partaking of the hospitalities of Union Hall, pitying the poor swelterers who have to stay in the hot and dusty city, and endeavoring, with poor prospect of success, to swallow a tumbler-full of this disgusting water.

The year 1866 is not exactly the time in which to dilate upon the beauties of Saratoga; everybody knows, who knows anything, that pure air, fresh breezes, pleasant drives, crisp fried potatoes, a great deal of very weak human nature, some exceedingly disagreeable water, and the New-York morning papers are here, and can be had, seen and enjoyed for the asking and paying. Peculiarly pleasant, however, are the surroundings of our American Baden this season. To be sure, the old time favorite Congress Hall was whisked away in smoke one sad and dreadful night, and its scarred and rugged remains confront the passers-by continually; but a nation that survived the death of WASHINGTON, and managed to exist after the departure of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, can, by a determined effort, supply the place of even Congress Hall. At all events, although yet quite early in the season, the attendance is already numerically respectable, and the record shows that there are more strangers in Saratoga to-day, than there was on the same day of any previous year.

The ultra fashionables have not yet come in all their glory. As yet but a few of those known in the gay metropolitan *salons* have honored the tin cups which, for convenience sake, are used instead of the moss-covered bucket, and we are left with ample leisure to wonder at the sudden and apparently universal eruption of connubiality that seems to have broken forth upon the young and middle-aged of the land. In this house alone there are nineteen of the lovingest couples my festive eye ever beheld ; and here I would remark that it is a simple impossibility to restrain the aforesaid eye, if people will persist—thirty-eight of 'em—in walking up and down the piazzas, hand in hand and soul in soul, one's eye must be vailed or the reflection will be made. In the comparative spring-time of their existence, these charming people, ranging from eighteen to thirty-eight years of age, make the whole place redolent of matrimonial felicity. They are so happy and so fond of the, ugh! water; they enter with such charming and noticeable abandon upon all manner of excursions, and eat so many fried potatoes at the Lake House, that we old fellows sigh and turn over the leaves of our memory for the good old time when we were young; they scamper through the vast parlors like colts over a meadow; they enter the immense dining halls arm in arm, nineteen couples *en queue*, like a procession of joyous Millerites *en route* for the Happy Land, ticket in hand and five minutes only for refreshments; they bother Major LELAND for a nightly hop, they vie with each other in the absurdity of dress ; they never drive or ride, but promenade and lounge and try the seats in the Opera House, and *long* for the evening when the other brides from the other houses will come over and trip the satined toe across the matted floor. Well, that's all right. I like to see it, they enjoy it and won't ever do so any more, till the present partner makes way for a successor, so we won't say any more about it. The fact is that these nineteen couples are too funny for anything and they know it.

I left New-York on the magnificent *Dean Richmond*, a few nights since, and I concluded the next morning, when I left her crowded deck, that if somebody could build a steamboat that wouldn't joggle so as to unsettle the few brains the people have in their heads, with a dining-room where one could get a decent meal without having a fearful vapor bath thrown in as a sort of compensation for a poor table, it would be the greatest achievement of modern science. No route is more popular, none so extensively patronized as this line to Albany, and as there have been no losses by explosions or other causes recently, I would suggest that somebody's patent blower, at the expense of perhaps $500, be put in for the purpose of ventilating the lower cabin. The heat and atmospheric disagreeables were literally intolerable. Everybody, including the dusky waiters, was in a hot-house state of unpleasant perspiration, and the surroundings were by no means calculated to improve one's appetite. The joggling can't be remedied, I presume, and again it is probably the same on all first-class boats. The *Dean* had a fine load that night, and I noticed a disposition on the part of the Captain to familiarize his passengers with each others names and titles and occupation, which was quite assuring and entertaining, not to say novel. The arrangements at Albany for the transfer of passengers are about as bad as they well can be, and I mentally resolved, when I saw a fat old lady with several children, servants, and bundles, endeavoring to meander through the half dozen trains that blocked the route between the street and the Saratoga train, that if she should not succeed, by special interposition, in getting safely across, I would sit in the jury box and rejoice my soul in the heaviest kind of damages against the Corporation that apparently has no feeling except in its Treasurer's pockets.

However, the old lady got along without damage, and so did the Corporation; Saratoga was reached toward the middle of the day, and after a good Lelandic breakfast and a comfortable sleep of two hours, I was ready for a drive to the lake. While waiting for the carriage I noticed the somewhat familiar spectacles and hair of Mr. JEWETT, sometimes called Colorado; presently he all appeared, and as he gallantly escorted the graceful Miss HOSMER, of histrionic aspirations, his brow was clouded and knitted as if his mind had that instant grasped a plan by which that everlasting Schleswig-Holstein matter might be solved; I wish it had, but as he didn't mention it, I presume he had no plan—he certainly would have mentioned it by this time if he had. Quite near him followed a man well known on Wall-street, and, for that matter, every other street in Gotham. Mr. HAMILTON is noted principally for his long black Indian locks, his familiarity with the writings of all English writers, but more especially the heavy fellows of early days, his horses, and his wines. Here he is at home; some people like him and cultivate his acquaintance, others don't like him and attempt to snub him. He is a character, and paddles his own canoe by the cunning of his own brain and the appliances that a ram-jam-full wallet always places at one's disposal. A clear-cut profile, shrewd eye, quick, brisk walk and general business air introduced the person of S. T. 1860 X., P. H. DRAKE & Co., alias the Hon. DEMAS BARNES, of Brooklyn, a man of rare native shrewdness, much culture, a rapid appreciation of the value of the main chance, one of the largest advertisers and dealers in the world, and one whose political chances are very little short of his aspirations. Mr. BARNES is one of the notables here, and his recent purchase of a saline spring has created a great stir among the dry-bones of the spring-proprietorship hereabouts. FERNANDO WOOD, straight as a ramrod and pale as a ghost, with an elegantly-silvered moustache and a bearing that has enabled him to keep his head above water when other men went under, has just gone—so has the younger TYNG, whose name is the same as his father's. Mrs. BALDWIN, with her family, Mrs. LE ROY and her daughter, Mr. SMITH, of New-York, (I dont give his first name, because he would think it personal,) a convention of Eastern railroad men, and one or two thin-legged youth were on the broad piazza, and before I had time to make an eye-picture the cheery voice of Major LELAND hailed me, I jumped into the carriage and enjoyed the dust, which couldn't have been more than a foot and a half deep, till we reached the Lake House. I had just finished a little story to the Major and his courtly dame about the nineteen brides, when to our utter astonishment they turned up on the verandah. each with a plate of flaky fried potatoes in her hand, while Hubby stood near with a couple of glasses of that detestable water.

The Lake is just as glassy and tempting as ever, and the little steamer puffs about the harbor as merrily as in years gone by; the slope, turf-clad and crowded with beautiful trees, was dotted with thirsty visitors; and the cook who for so many years has furnished "them pertaters" is more *au fait* than ever. All that is wanted is a good drive-way, and this will ere long be secured. An association of gentlemen, at the head of which is Major W. W. LELAND, of the Union, have bought the right of way over the present road, and, under an act of the Legislature, are arranging, through Commissioners, for the land on either side, which when obtained will be thrown open so as to give a

GRAND TURNPIKE

of 100 feet in width. The central portion of 60 feet will be exclusively for carriages, and will be made perfectly level. It will be macadamized and beveled, and will be for the most part of the peculiar sort of stone found in this locality, which makes a magnificent road. It is intended to be somewhat like the roads through Central Park. On each side of the road is to be a pathway of 20 feet, between which and the main road is to be planted a row of trees. One of these paths will be for pedestrians, and will be laid with marble. The other path is for equestrians, and they will not be allowed upon the main road. Two additional rows of trees will be planted, one at the extreme outside of each path, affording, when grown, a delightful shade for the tired nag or the weary pedestrian. The avenue is to be called the "Union." It commences about half a mile from Congress Spring, upon the old road to the lake. This first half mile is to remain as it is. The road at this point is but fifty feet broad, and as it is intended to make it a hundred feet wide, fifty feet will be taken from the farms lying upon the south side of the old road. The route then lies along the main road past McMichael's farm and to the bend in the old road, which is about two miles, and then turns to the South, going direct to the small lake sometimes called Lake Lonely. It lies along the bank of this pretty body of water for the space of about half a mile, then turning to the East it proceeds toward Saratoga Lake.

Major LELAND tells me that by the middle of July the greater part of this vast improvement will be completed; the growth of trees will require several years, of course, but the avenue itself by the accustomed hands of a thousand men can be prepared easily by the time indicated.

It is a very general but quite mistaken impression that in consequence of the destruction of the "United States" and "Congress Hall,"

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

here would be meagre and insufficient. I am convinced by a somewhat careful observation and estimate that such is not the case; in fact, I have no doubt that the hotels here will be amply sufficient to accommodate all who come, except on such special occasions as the great July races or the September State Fair, when all creation drives down, and of course finds itself crowded and cramped for room. The "Union" is the largest and finest hotel here. It is owned by the LELAND brothers, but Major W. W. LELAND is its ostensible proprietor and actual manager. The building itself is simply immense, covering in one way and another some seven acres of land, and affording rest, food and shelter easily to fifteen hundred people, while during the races double that number have been known to get their meals here. The ground floor front is divided into offices and parlors, reception and sitting rooms; the dining-room is a wonder in the way of halls, and I found it necessary only to walk from one end to the other on my way to the breakfast-table to secure a first-rate appetite. There are some eight hundred rooms in all, the greater part of which have gas and other modern conveniences; the bathing rooms, closets, barber shops, reading rooms and other public places are arranged and furnished in the most convenient and elaborate style. The large open space or court around which borders the hotel, is beautifully shaded by elm trees and lighted at night by too many gas lamps. At the extreme lower end of the square in the Union grounds is LELAND'S Opera House. It is, without exception, the neatest, best furnished theatre in the country. If the English Opera troupe would come up during the races they could sweep in $1,000 a night just as easy, and give an Irving Hall sacred concert on Sunday evening that would pay their expenses for a week. No one is here now, but if I were any one of a half dozen combinations I could name I wouldn't let the day pass without securing that house for two weeks in July and two in September. Underneath this are billiard-tables and bowling-alleys. It can scarcely be necessary for me to say that the capable host of this establishment is one of the famous band of brothers LELAND. He has been a good dry-goods man, a successful journalist, a smart sheep-grower, a Texan refugee, a major in the army, an officer on GRANT'S staff, a railway engineer and a hotel proprietor. After going through a series of adventures in his earlier days, that would have made the fortune of half a dozen Bayard Taylors, he went in 1857 to Russia, to superintend the working of a contract he had made, in conjunction with several others, with the Russian Government, to raise the sunken fleet in the harbor of Sebastopol. This afforded him an opportunity of extending his travels in the Old World, and he visited Turkey, Circassia, Georgia, Armenia, Siberia, Albania, Moldavia, Wallachia, Sclavonia, Austria, Prussia, the German States, Italy, France, &c., and then went up the Nile as far as Abyssinia. After the close of the rebellion, in company with his brother, he took hold of this property, and has made it one of the most stunning hotels in this country of hotels. The hotel staff consists of Messrs. GEORGE LELAND, JAMES R. MARVIN, (of the Metropolitan,) who handles the cash, J. BROWN—the beginning of whose term of service no one is old enough to remember—a Spanish interpreter, and one or two clerks.

Next in order comes the "Clarendon," which can comfortably lodge about 600 guests. It is managed admirably by Mr. CHARLES E. LELAND, a nephew of the others, and for comfort, cleanliness and general convenience cannot be surpassed. Then there is the "Columbian," which can accommodate about 300 guests. It is under the control of Mr. W. S. BALCH. Also the American, kept by Mr. RICHARD MCMICHAEL, with rooms for 250 people; this house is open in the Winter as well as Summer, and is always well patronized. Also the "Temple Grove Hotel," where Mr. M. T. SEYMOUR (I hope he may never have an M T house,) has associated himself with the former proprietor, Mr. J. A. ROBINSON; this hotel is built of brick, is five stories high; has a depth of 100 feet on two streets, and covers an acre and a half of ground. It is one of the pleasantest houses in the place, well located and admirably kept.

Here we have, then, in addition to sundry smaller places, that together can accommodate about 1,000 people, rooms as follows:

Union Hall can accommodate—people	1,500
The Clarendon can accommodate—people	600
The Columbian can accommodate—people	300
The American can accommodate—people	350
Temple Grove Hotel can accommodate—people	300
Other places can accommodate—people	1,000
Total	4,050

Many persons will undoubtedly keep away from Saratoga this year, because they fear that the good old times they enjoyed at the United States and Congress Hall cannot be successfully revived elsewhere ; but the places of these oversensitives will be filled quickly by a new element which seems rapidly growing, and which certainly needs the purifications of the water and the toning down which only an experience such as a season here can give.

Last night, and for that matter every night for a week past, we have had

A GRAND HOP

at the Union. When I say "we" I mean the guests of the house and their friends from the other houses, and when I say "grand" I mean the people seemed to enjoy themselves hugely, and that's all that they or I, or anybody else, need care for. The large parlors of the Union were well filled by 9 o'clock, and the dancing went merrily on until near midnight. The music might have been improved, and I think some of the gallant bridegrooms were disposed to confine their attentions too exclusively to their lifelong partners, but there again came up the "universal satisfaction" argument, and I concluded that there is a great deal of human nature left in people, and that like runs to like at the mineral springs at Saratoga quite as decidedly as at the homeopathic schools in Germany. For a middle aged and very busy man Major LELAND is almost as fond of the mazy as any person I ever met. He waltzed and polked (I don't know whether that's right or not—it refers to the three steps on one foot and the three hops on the other—) and chasséd and hopped, and jumped, and skipped about the parlors till he grew red in the face, and then rushed frantically to his mineral bottle behind the counter. The Major sets the fashion, it would seem, for in less than ten minutes after he began, the entire crowd followed his very warm example.

Politics, religion and fashion are the conversational topics that monopolize the guests. I should say, after a brief inspection of the general social condition, that conservatism rules in politics, high church in religion, and the all-firedest frizzelization in fashion. I wish for the moment that I had the pen of an intense hair-dresser, that I might tell you how very much more hair a woman needs here than she does in New-York, also little frills and curls on the forehead and in front of the ears. The irregular capillary structures that tower far above the female scalp could easily accommodate many sparrows, and the intricacies of the twining and intertwining, the braiding and twisting, are really wonderful, and far exceed anything to be found in the show-cases on Broadway, or even in the most *outre* imaginings of the most extravagant woman on Fifth-avenue.

It's almost time for to-night's hop, and I reluctantly obey the bell to dress that I may see and be seen. To-morrow I will endeavor to give you an inkling of this year's life at Saratoga, premising, however, that the elements will consist of bottles, cups, horses and music, and that the main features will be unmistakably human. DIABOLUS.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The Thousands at Paul Falk's Belvidere—The Dealers who had Sued Out Injunctions—Licensed Venders Opening, but Arrested, and their Houses Closed—Street Talk and Incidents.

"Completely and effectually closed," as the new law requires that all dram-shops shall be on the Sabbath within the Metropolitan Police District, excepting the County of Westchester, was the rule, yesterday, throughout this City and Brooklyn. The exceptions were few, and mainly confined to those dealers that had sued out injunctions restraining the police from interfering with their traffic. PAUL FALK'S Belvidere, facing the northwest corner of the Central Park, was, of course, the conspicuous exception. The proprietor of this fashionable and extensive hotel, brewery and park combined had made it known that he, if no other person on Manhattan Island, could dispense lager-beer on Sunday, and he had not sought to conceal the fact that he would have food and cheer for all that might visit his grounds, even if the number should reach fifty thousand. The result, as he had shrewdly anticipated, was that after 3 o'clock his house was jammed, and the multitude overflowed into the surrounding gardens.

The tide Falkward was first observed at about noon. Then the Eighth-avenue Railway Company, ever mindful of their interests, put all their cars in motion; and from noon to about two o'clock they accommodated that part of the public which was bound to Falkland; but after 2 o'clock no seat was to be had for love or money for any masculine traveler above Fortieth-street. At 3 o'clock the travel northward became a rush, and a half hour later there was not standing-room for the multitude that were pressing northward. At this hour the usually commodious house and gardens were everywhere crowded. Not a seat was to be found on the slope under the great open music hall where, on Saturday afternoons, CARL BERGMAN'S concerts are given: on the spacious floor of the great hall nearly two thousand visitors were discussing their lager-beer; in the three great dining-rooms west of the great floor of the Belvedere were hundreds of diners, and in the surrounding gardens every bench was filled, the tour of the garden was not the least difficult task that might be assigned to a mortal of ordinary nerves and corns. Still the throng pressed in. The carriage-houses were filled, and yet other vehicles wound through the north-westerly exit from the Central Park, and all climbed the hill at One Hundred and Tenth-street, and turned in at PAUL FALK'S Belvedere; and it was not until night-fall that anybody for a moment dreamed of home. Then the rush southward commenced, and the scene on the upward-bound cars was reënacted. But, counting out all of the early evening departures, it is estimated that more than 2,000 persons remained in the Belvedere Gardens an hour after the hour of lighting the gas-jets which illuminate the house and grounds at night.

ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY.

At the Belvedere Gardens, in the afternoon, Officer GOLDEN and others, of the Detective Police, who had scented several of the pickpockets who always follow the multitude, reported that dealers down town, who had not secured injunctions restraining the Police from interfering with their business, were openly selling lager-beer, and that among the number were two or three venders whom the Excise Board had licensed. It was also said that KOCH BROTHERS, proprietors of the Terrace Gardens, in Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, were selling beer openly, without the shadow of an injunction to shield them from police interference; and on gaining this intelligence the reporter naturally gravitated toward the Terrace Gardens.

At the intersection of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street, just when the tide of pleasure-seekers in the Central Park was beginning to ebb, the score of saloons near the railway termini were besieged; but not a drop of malt or spirituous liquor was to be had. Of ginger-pop, root-beer, sarsaparilla, and the like indescribable mixtures there was sufficient for an army; and of positively bad and indifferent cigars there were cart-loads—but nothing which could by any possibility intoxicate.

The Third-avenue door of the Terrace Gardens was closed; but a gateway on Fifty-eighth-street was open, and inside were hundreds of the Yorkville people, seated over their sandwiches. Nothing indicative of lager-bier was in sight; but a little industrious inquiry revealed the hiding place of the forbidden beverage, and further inquiry resulted in an interview with one of the brothers KOCH. The proprietors of the Terrace Gardens freely informed the writer that they had sold lager-beer, and that they had entertained perhaps 10,000 visitors; they had not sought to conceal from the police the fact that their house was open; but they had not publicly exposed for sale any intoxicating liquors, and it was only by entering one of their private rooms that anybody had obtained even a glass of lager-beer. They held that under Judge CARDOZA'S opinion, they had an indefeasible right to sell; but to avoid possible collision with the Police, they kept their lager-beer out of sight, and were willing that the reporters should publish the fact.

STEPHEN GEOGHEGAN'S bar-rooms, in Second and Third avenues, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, were, of course, not molested by the Police, being open under Juge CARDOZO'S injunctions. Both bars, being the only places in the neighborhood of Fiftieth-street where liquors were sold, were besieged from early morning until the hour of closing last night. PATRICK KENNEDY, of No. 398 Third-avenue, and his neighbor, JOHN HANLON, of the southwest corner of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue, having secured injunctions from Judge CARDOZA, sold liquors of all kinds, except the best, to their hearts' content, from sunrise until they choose to close, the Police taking no interest whatever in their welfare.

PATRICK BOYLAN, of Thirty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, sued out an injunction on Saturday; but, unluckily for him, his messenger did not find Capt. M. B. WILSON, and the Captain not having been enjoined, the patrolmen of the Twenty-first Precinct kept the house closed. It is said that the various injunctions which were abroad yesterday cost the dealers $150 each; the report being true, Mr. BOYLAN must have been seriously a loser.

In the Eighteenth Ward only one bar was open. This was TIMOTHY NOONE'S, at No. 274 First-avenue. Mr. NOONE applied for license early in May last, and Capt. CAMERON indorsed his application; but after the Excise Board had voted to license him he was induced—by the Liquor-Dealers' Association, it is said—to hold off, and spend his money in getting an injunction instead of taking out his license papers. Accordingly, he applied to Judge MCCUNN, and in a voluminous affidavit set forth that he had expended upwards of $8,000 upon his dram-shop, and that the enforcement of the Excise law would ruin his business. Under this deposition, Judge MCCUNN granted an injunction restraining the Board of Excise and Capt. JOHN CAMERON, and bidding them show cause, before him at a Special Term of the Superior Court, in Chambers, on the 27th inst., why the injunction should not be made perpetual. The injunction papers were served upon Captain CAMERON on Saturday night. Early yesterday morning NOONE'S house was full of customers; and it was recorded by the reporter as a noteworthy fact that the landlord thought proper to advise several of his patrons to drink in a hurry and get off to bed. Their bloodshot eyes and soiled and rumpled garments told of a night's debauch somewhere; but where, the Police did know.

Mr. KAPP, keeper of a respectable German restaurant at No. 295 Bowery, interpreted Judge CARDOZO'S opinion as giving him the right to supply lager-bier with his customers' meals; but the Police, not having been enjoined to keep out of his place, entered repeatedly, and at nightfall had taken him into custody six times, to be released by Justice MANSFIELD as often as they arrested him. At 8 o'clock last evening he had sold the last pint of his lager-bier, and was thereafter not annoyed by the Police.

KARL KLEIN opened his lager-bier saloon, at No. 197 Bowery, yesterday afternoon, and was doing a slashing business, at about 4 o'clock, when a policeman entered and toted him off to Essex Market, where Justice MANSFIELD released him from restraint. He immediately returned to his saloon, and resumed the sale of lager-beer, and one of his barkeepers was arrested. While the officers were taking him to Court other officers, under command of Sergeant WEED, moved down Grand-street and up toward his saloon; but before they reached the spot Mrs. KLEIN had closed the doors. Capt. DAVIS joined the storming party near KLEIN'S place and at the head of his men entered through a side alley and found a house full of customers. Mrs. KLEIN assured the Captain that the crowd had forced entrance through the windows, and that she was in no wise responsible for their presence. The Captain accepted this apology, and having cleared the house, bade Mrs. KLEIN lock the doors. This proceeding brought together a vast throng of curious spectators in front of the saloon, and when the Police had "completely and effectually closed" KLEIN'S saloon and reappeared in the street, more than a thousand persons awaited them. Capt. DANIS ordered his men to disperse the multitude, and half an hour later the street had assumed its usual Sunday evening appearance.

IN THE POLICE COURTS

very little interest appeared to be attached to the Excise cases coming up before the magistrates yesterday morning, the accused being quite jolly over their misfortunes, and being remarkably ready in furnishing the requisite bail to secure their liberation.

In the Tombs Police Court the following persons were required, by Justice DOWLING, to find bail in the sum of $100 each:

Paul Christianson, No. 157 Chatham-st.	Charles Van Seelen, 429 Greenwich-st.
Christian Rush, 387 Greenwich-st.	Conrad Vath, 121 Frankfort-street.
John H. Lester, 18 Oak-st.	Michael Bauer, 97 Cherry-st.
Henry Finn, 226 William-st.	

Justice Ledwith, in the Jefferson Market Court, held the following persons to bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer the charge of violating the Excise law:

Andrew Ryan, 284 7th-av.	John Smith, 462 W. 28th.
Owen Fitzpatrick, 332 7th-av.	J. Kimerly, 141, 143 Prince.
Michael O'Rielly, 78 3d-av.	D. Halligan, 324 W. 29th.
Chris. Dougherty, 354 West 26th.	J. Miller, 767 Washington.
	F. Neiss, 57 Macdougal.

In the Essex Market Court the following persons were arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD on similar charges, and were admitted to bail in the sum of $200 each:

Henry W. Gung, 38 Essex.	Jacob Weber, 33 Bowery.
Patrick Hays, 114 Cherry.	Wm. Wohle, 172 1st-av.
Peter Suttler, 636 Water.	Wm. Socks, 16 Rivington.
Arnold Best, 83 Forsyth.	Sixtus Ludwig Kapf, 295 Bowery.
Adolph Friess, 1 Catharine-slip.	Sixtus C. Kapf, 295 Bowery.
Adolphus Lievis, 47 Bowery.	

ARRESTS MADE BY THE POLICE.

The following arrests were made during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning:

Precincts.	Arrests.	Precincts.	Arrests.
1	0	17	12
2	0	18	1
3	0	19	2
4	4	20	5
5	10	21	4
6	5	22	10
7	2	23	0
8	1	24	0
9	0	25	0
10	13	26	0
11	0	27	0
12	0	28	1
13	2	29	3
14	2	30	0
15	1	31	0
16	2	32	0
Total			80

IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday was observed in the City of Brooklyn about the same as previous Sundays since the beginning of the enforcement of the Excise Law. There were some exceptions, however, in East New-York, (beyond the city line,) where several proprietors of lager-beer saloons opened their places. The offenders were arrested and locked up for examination. A lager-beer saloon keeper named GEORGE HARRING, residing at No. 48 Main-street, was arrested on the charge of admitting customers through the cellar-door. He was committed for a hearing. Five persons were arrested on Saturday night for keeping their places open after 12 o'clock. There were 29 arrests for intoxication and drunk and disorderly conduct. To-day the Board of Excise under the old law will meet in the County Court-room and organize by electing a Clerk. They will then adjourn until Tuesday, when they will reassemble, for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses. The Board consists of Messrs. WILLETS JARVIS, HUGH MCLAUGHLIN and JOHN J. OAKEY.

IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT.

In consequence of the recent decision of a New-York Court against the constitutionality of the Excise Law, it was believed by many that there would be a conflict between the liquor dealers and police of the Eastern District yesterday, as many of the former had boasted that they would be governed by the courts of law rather than by the police. No conflict, however, took place. On the contrary, the law was not violated in any one instance, so far as is known. The utmost harmony and good order prevailed throughout. This state of affairs is mainly owing to the influence of Capt. WAGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and the other police captains of the District, to whom the liquor dealers look for advice and direction rather than the evil-disposed persons who had counseled them to take the law into their own hands.

IN HOBOKEN.

The crowds which repaired, from this City and Brooklyn, to the classic shades and by-paths of Hoboken, were as much larger than usual as the day was hotter than any that had preceded it during the season. Old men and women, young men and women seemed to abandon the two cities as if in a panic flying before the threatenings of some pestilential scourge. The gayest attire of the Summer had been donned. Dresses of the thinnest and most delicate fibre, bonnets or hats of latest and most various unspeakably indescribable shapes, parasols, parachutes and hugh umbrellas, sun and rain-proof, adorned the feminine portion of the immense caravan who, with beaux and brothers, husbands and sons, sought the oases of the Elysian Fields and other popular resorts, where sapient venders poured out unceasing streams of the refreshing lager, and zealous dealers sold Sunday cocktails, sherry-cobblers, and smashes of every conceivable denomination, with straws for the ladies and without straws for the gentlemen. All day the human stream poured in as fast as the bar-tenders and waiters could pour out and take in the currency. Hoboken was not regarded as a last resort, but set down as the best place to go to on account of the cooling breeze and the uncity-like scenery. The rush for cars and ferry-boats towards the admonishing twilight, was a scene that would baffle the pencil of the inevitable NAST in his best mood, and it may not be attempted here. Suffice it to say, no such hurry and bustle, crushing and squealing, smashing and spoiling of the fine arts generally has occurred on any previous Sunday during the Hoboken visitations.

ON STATEN ISLAND.

For two weeks past there has been no little excitement among the Islanders in regard to the enforcement of the Excise Law. Many of the liquor-dealers have made themselves quite conspicuous as subjects of police arrest. They were discharged as often as arrested. There were over 20 arrests yesterday morning. But the fun was rather abruptly ended with the first arrest in the afternoon by Acting Police Justice THEO. FREARY, of the village of Edgewater, committing Officer HODGE, of the Metropolitan force, for contempt of Court, and placing him in charge of Officer NOBLE, of the Edgewater squad. The officer alluded to was released on his own parole. This step is in effect an injunction, and it is believed will prevent further arrests until the constitutionality of the law is determined. The boats from the City were crowded throughout the day, and lager beer flowed as freely as it did before the Excise Law was enacted. No disturbance occurred.

IN WESTCHESTER.

From 11 in the forenoon until 3 in the afternoon the Second and Third-avenue railway cars emptied their hundreds of travelers into Morrisania, and nearly every man, woman and child of the multitude hurried into a lager-beer saloon immediately upon striking the Westchester side of the Harlem River. Nothing stronger than lager-beer was sold; but of that the venders sold enough to float the Fenian navy.

CONCLUSION.

It was said by the wiseacres, on Saturday night, that the liquor-dealers would unanimously defy the police, and that in spite of the law they would sell liquors of all kinds in every barroom between the Battery and Harlem; but a careful survey of the City showed that only those venders who had sued out injunctions were able to sell with impunity—the few who undertook to sell beer without color of law on their side having been arrested and rearrested until they wearied of the diversion, and either voluntarily closed their shops or saw them closed by the Police. KLEIN and KAPF, of the Bowery, who attempted to defy the Police, hold license papers, which they may expect the Excise Board to revoke. There are vague rumors of many new injunctions in preparation, and it is confidently asserted, by men who assume to know the Liquor-Dealers' Society's secrets, that on Sunday next every unlicensed dealer who belongs to the Association will be selling liquors without restraint. Only a few of the venders pretend to believe that this state of things can continue after the opinion of Judge CARDOZO shall have been submitted to the Court of Appeals.

A DRUNKEN ROW IN FIRST-AVENUE.

TIMOTHY NOONE is proprietor of a drinking saloon on the northeast corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue. He applied some time since to the Board of Excise for a license, and his application was favorably acted upon by the Board, but for some unexplained reason NOONE failed to pay the necessary fee, and so obtain the document in question. On Saturday he obtained an injunction upon Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and during Saturday night and all day yesterday kept his premises open, and did a thriving business in the sale of intoxicating liquor.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fight occurred in NORRIES'S dram shop, when the drunken crowd brutally maltreated a man whose name is unknown. After thus wreaking their vengeance upon an unoffending man the rowdies came upon the street, and continued to act in a disorderly manner. At this juncture Officer AARON D. YOUNG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who had been watching their manœuvres, came up and desired them to stop, and go away. They refused and commenced an assault upon the officer instead, tearing his uniform into shreds, but not injuring his person. YOUNG used his locust freely upon three of his assailants, ANDREW MOAKLEY and his two sons, PATRICK and JOHN. The father, during the altercation, drew a knife and threatened to stab the officer, but Officer RYAN at that moment coming up to the assistance of his brother patrolman, turned the tide of battle and drove the MOAKLEYS in-doors.

By this time news of the affray had reached the Twenty-third-street Station-house, and Roundsman LEAVY and a section of men were dispatched to the scene of conflict. On their arrival the police arrested the three MOAKLEYS, PATRICK DEMLING, MICHAEL NOONAN, PATRICK LACKEY, and FRANCIS T. CARSON. The prisoners were conveyed to the station-house, and Police Surgeon KIMBARK was called, who dressed their heads, which were terribly lacerated by the free use officers' locusts.

A CHANGE OF VENUE.

STEPHEN GEOGHOHAN, who got out an injunction on Capt. WILSON, on Saturday, was yesterday found keeping open house at No. 577 Third-avenue, being himself in charge. One of his barkeepers, JAMES DEVENY, was also found disposing of intoxicating liquor at No. 142 Second-avenue. As Capt. WILSON could not make any arrests, orders were issued from Police Headquarters to Capt. CAMERON to proceed with the business. He accordingly arrested GEOGHEGAN in person, and sent a portion of his force to arrest DEVENY, and both the proprietor and barkeeper were locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. Considerable excitement was occasioned by these arrests, but no hostile demonstrations were made, although for a time trouble appeared imminent. The strategy of the police was severely condemned by those opposed to the Excise Law.

ARRESTS MADE YESTERDAY.

The arrests made yesterday by the Police during the eighteen hours ending at midnight were: For violating Excise Law, 65; for disorderly conduct, 19; for intoxication, 27—total 111.

The Liquor Dealers and the Excise Commissioners in the Court of General Sessions.

In the argument of Mr. JAMES T. BRADY on the demurrer to the indictments of JOHN ENGLE, JOHN ROHN, CHARLES BIESCHALKE, CHARLES BAUAER, MICHAEL WISENBACK, JACOB RAURCHART, and GEO. KRAUSHAER, liquor dealers, charged with violating the Excise law, he said that the Law was not in any sense an act to regulate the sale of liquors within the Metropolitan District, inasmuch as the county of Westchester was not embraced in its jurisdiction, that county being a part of the Metropolitan Police District to which it was assumed the Excise Law was supplemental. He took the ground that it created new offences—offences unknown to the law before. He said Judge CARDOZO had not declared the law to be unconstitutional, but simply that a man who had a license at the time when the law went into affect, which had not at that time expired, could not, by subsequent legislation, be divested of the right which that unexpired license conferred upon him. The Constitution of the State provided that no man should be disfranchised nor deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to him, except by the law of the land, which provision included the rights pertaining to the possession of property. The power to dispose of property was indispensable to its enjoyment, and that principle was not recognized in the Excise Law; as it provided that a man must have a license. In this case, the man who happened to have in his possession, as his property, liquors of any description, because he had no license, must sacrifice it—his property must go to destruction as he could not sell it nor give it away. He admitted the right of the Legislature to pass a law subject to constitutional limitations to prevent such a use of liquors as would lead to intoxication, vice, destruction of health or injury to the public peace. The Excise Law, he contended, went beyond this, and aimed at the destruction of the traffic in liquors altogether. He characterized such legislation as despotic beyond even the endurance of the people of European countries accustomed to the severest forms of political tyranny. He held that this law was void, because it undertook to confer legislative authority upon the Board of Excise. It made the members of that Board the judges of moral character; enabled them to establish a status or standard by which citizens were to be measured when they sought to exercise their rights. He also contended that the five-gallon clause, the Sunday clause, and the clause providing for who might make arrests were all unconstitutional.

District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL presented the following points, leaving Mr. CHARLES TRACY, counsel of the Excise Board, to reply on that occasion to the argument of Mr. BRADY:

The People vs. Jacob Krushaar and five others.—1. For selling liquor without license. 2. Being licensed, for selling on Sunday. 3. Being unlicensed, for selling on Sunday. 4. Being licensed, for selling after midnight.

1. Before a Court will pronounce a law unconstitutional a case must be presented in which there can be no rational doubt. (People vs. Huntington, 4 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 188, line 6 of that page.)

2. The Constitution is to be liberally construed in upholding the constitutionality of statutes. (People vs. Orange Supervisors, 27 Barb., 575.)

3. In construing Constitutions the Court have nothing to do with arguments *ab inconvenienti* for the purpose of enlarging or contracting its import, the only sound principle being to declare *ita lex scripta est*, and to follow and obey. (People vs. Newell, 7 N. Y., 109.)

4. Courts at *nisi prius* are in practice, both to hear or treat constitutional questions—forcing the litigant to moot them *in banco* and the higher tribunals. The reason is that the people get the benefit of the facts and rulings at *nisi prius*, and all laws are presumptively constitutional. The Governor before he signs is presumed to take the highest opinions on this subject, particularly when the subject has been raised in legislative debate antecedent to the passage of the law, as was the case here. (See Legislative Reports, March, 1866. Refer to practice *passim*.)

5. Such of the defendants who are here licensed and offending under the police regulations of this license statute, cannot raise this unconstitutional question, because they have accepted the act. Thus a creditor who came in under proceedings in insolvency and accepted a dividend could not afterward object that the act under which the proceeding was instituted is unconstitutional as impairing the obligation of contracts. (Court of Errors, 1841, Van Hook vs. Whitlock, 26 Wen, 43.) This is the highest tribunal, and overrules the recent Common Pleas decision.

6. This whole law is in no part prohibitory, but is entirely regulatory, and is outside of all the opinions in the Toynbee and Wynhamer cases, which denied the constitutionality of the act of 1855. Those cases (13 N. Y.) distinctly admitted that regulatory liquor laws were constitutional.

7. This act is simply an act of local police regulation, supplemental to the Metropolitan Police Law, and in aid of it and in coöperation with it, and throughout is such a law as in the Passenger's case (7 Howard) was distinctly ruled by the United States Supreme Court to be constitutional and within the power of the State Legislature to enact.

8. In fine, the statute follows the admitted law that such intoxication as occasions or threatens disorder to the community is a criminal indulgence. The old maxim of the law is, that every man shall so use himself or his property as not to infringe upon the rights of others or injure those rights. This Excise statute has the regulatory branches. 1st. It says, no man shall sell liquor without asking permission of the law to do so; to the end that he may thus better restrain this criminal indulgence of others. 2d. Those who get this permission shall, as matters of police regulation, respect Sunday observance—which is the common law of the land—per Judge W. F. ALLEN, People vs. LINDENMULLER, 33 BARBOUR, Supreme Court Reports, 548—and at night the right of the people to enjoy sound slumbers (Common law, BLACKSTONE, &c.), and shall not infringe upon the rights parents and children, or guardians and the masters of apprentices.

9. Nor is this law unconstitutional, because it is a local law, expressing in its title more than one subject. First, the law expresses only one subject—the regulation of the sale of liquor: second, a statute cannot be termed local or private which provides for the government of a considerable portion of the territory and population of the State delegating powers of legislation and authorizing the passage of laws, as well as the administration of them, which, in their operation, affect all the citizens of the State whose persons or property come within the limits of that jurisdiction. (PHILLIPS vs. Mayor of New-York, Common Pleas, 1857. 1 Hilton, 483. 1 Selden, 285. 4 Selden, 241. People vs. MCCANN, 16 N. Y., 58.)

10. It is a fallacy to say that an act not morally wrong or criminal *per se* cannot be penally visited. Penal laws affect from motives of expediency more than from considerations of morality. It is not wrong *per se* to row a boat; but the act of 1866 makes such rowing within our harbor penal unless there is a license. It is not wrong *per se* to carry a stick loaded with a lead called a "billy;" yet from motives or expediency and public security the law prohibits such carrying.

Mr. TRACY, in responding to Mr. BRADY'S argument, took the ground that the learned gentleman had assumed that the Legislature had transcended its prerogatives as a constitutional body by enacting the Excise Law. His argument would lead to the conclusion that the Legislature had no right to require that any person should be licensed for anything, on the common ground that the rights pertaining to property enabled a man owning it to dispose of it without any regard to the rights of the people generally. The proposition that no Excise law which could be enacted would be valid, and that the Legislature had no power to control the sale of liquors, was monstrous. He contended that the whole spirit of the Excise Law was to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, not to abolish or destroy the traffic, while its execution must prove eminently beneficial to the whole community.

The further argument on the motion to quash these indictments will be resumed before the Recorder on Thursday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM STOKER, a carman, 35 years of age, on a charge of having obtained goods under false pretences. It appears that the accused, on the 9th inst., borrowed a set of harness valued at $40 from LUTHER HANLON, of No. 9 Beach-street, stating that JOSEPH B. TAYLOR had sent him for it. The harness was delivered to the accused, but Mr. HANLON subsequently learned that TAYLOR knew nothing of the transaction, and that STOKER had sold the harness to BENJAMIN SMITH, residing at the corner of Bleecker and Grove streets, for $25, where the property was recovered. Since then STOKER has contrived to keep out of the way until yesterday, when he was secured. He is held for examination at the Leonard-street Station-house. The following merchants are prepared to make complaints against the prisoner: MCDOWELL & DICKINSON, of No. 287 Washington-street, who lost a case of sardines valued at $37; COHEN, COOK & CO., No. 299 Washington-street, two cases of sardines, valued at $72; J. J. MOORE & CO., No. 145 West-street, fourteen barrels of potatoes, valued at $70; and SAMUEL PATE, foot of Dey-street, fourteen barrels of potatoes valued. at $70.

BURGLARY IN CANAL-STREET.—A forcible entrance was made, at an early hour yesterday morning, into the trunk store of C. H. G. LOSERE & CO., No. 183 Canal-street, by MORRIS COOPER and WM. NORTON, who wrenched open the rear basement window, and afterward broke off the padlock fastening the door leading into the shop. The thieves then packed up about $60 worth of goods, and were about making their escape at 5 o'clock when they were arrested by Officer FARRELL, of the Tenth Precinct, with the stolen property in their possession. On being brought before Justice MANSFIELD they were committed for trial.

CITY CAR ACCIDENTS—Yesterday afternoon, MICHAEL PLUNKETT, of No. 59 Lewis-street, attempted to jump on a Third-avenue car, corner of 65th-st., but slipped and fell, the wheels passing over and crushing one of his hands. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, of No. 141 Cherry-street, was thrown off and run over at 10 o'clock last night, by a driving engine, on Second-avenue Railroad, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, having one of his legs cut off, besides sustaining other serious injuries.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The following were among the degrees conferred at the recent Commencement of the New-York University:

The Degree of Bachelor in Science was conferred upon ASA. C. HENDRICKSON, J. CORNELIUS HENDRICKSON and ABRAHAM H. DAYTON.

Diploma of Civil Engineering—ASA C. HENDRICKSON, Hempstead, L. I.; CORNELIUS HENDRICKSON, Jamaica, L. I.

Of Bachelor in Philosophy—ABRAHAM HEDGES DAYTON, Orange, N. J.; LEWIS R. LAMPORT, New-York.

ANOTHER RUNAWAY CONVICT CAPTURED.—Yesterday the Police at the Morrisania Station picked up another of the escaped convicts in the middle of the East River. He was sailing on a log at the time and gave his name as "Nameless French." He is one of the nine convicts who escaped from the Hospital on Blackwell's Island on Friday night last. The Morrisania Police telegraphed to Capt. TODD, of the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, to telegraph the fact of the capture to the Warden on Blackwell's Island.

FIRE IN NORTH MOORE-STREET.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a stable owned and occupied by HENRY MCARDLE, No. 35 North Moore-street. The horses in the stalls were all rescued in safety, but the premises were nearly all destroyed. Loss on building, feed, &c., estimated at about $800, upon which there is no insurance. The flames originated from a lighted match thrown among some loose hay by a little boy.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Rev. Dr. F. A. B. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, last evening preached the Baccalaureate Sermon before the graduating class at Trinity Church. The Trustees of the College, the Faculty and the students were present, also a large number of the friends of the College. After a preliminary discourse, the reverend speaker addressed words of counsel to the graduates, and sent them forth to battle with the world with the best wishes of their teachers for their success.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—PHEBE PETERSON, aged 15 years, and belonging on board the canal-boat *Star of Bethlehem*, lying at the foot of Rivington-street, East River, fell off the dock at Pier No. 59 about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was not recovered. WM. SHAHRHEIT, of No. 259 West Forty-ninth-street, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing at High Bridge. The body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL SCALDING ACCIDENT.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of Mrs. HARRIET BEDELL, residing at No. 122 Prospect-street, who was fatally injured by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water which she was lifting from the stove. She lingered until Saturday morning when she expired. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a child named MARY MONAHAN, aged three years, fell from a third-story window of its parents' residence, No. 67 North Sixth-street, E. D., and was instantly killed. The mother of the child had been dressing it at the window, and left it for a moment to get some articles for its toilet, when it clambered over the window and fell into the yard below.

FOUND.—Some boys playing in a vacant lot in Park, near Washington-avenue, on Saturday, discovered a leather strap buried in a heap of sand, and on examination found a full set of single harness which had evidently been stolen and secreted there. The property was taken to the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house.

FIRE.—A stable situated at the corner of North Seventh and Sixth streets, E. D., took fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was damaged to the amount of $100. A horse valued at $55 was also consumed. The building, which was insured, was owned by WM. HOLLAND and occupied by HENRY STOUGHTON.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last Mr. EDWARD M. DEZENDORF, residing in Bedford-avenue, near Jefferson-street, was thrown from a wagon in which he was riding and sustained a fracture of one leg. The accident occurred in Fulton-street.

VIOLATING THE HEALTH LAW.—MOSES CROWDY, a fish-peddler, was arrested by Roundsman BEDELL, of the Forty-second Police, on Saturday evening, for selling fish which had not been properly cleansed. The accused was fined $2, which he paid and was discharged.

NEW-JERSEY.

A FOOLHARDY LEAP.—A man named CONNOLLY a resident of Jersey City, who had been to see some friends off in the Philadelphia train from that city at 6 o'clock last evening, remained in the car in which his friends were seated until after the train started. When the train reached the Newark-avenue crossing, he went out upon the platform, and, despite the remonstrances of his friends, persisted in leaping from the train. In accomplishing his purpose he was thrown with great violence against a telegraph pole standing beside the road, and received a severe but not dangerous wound in the head. He was conveyed to his residence by Officer FORDHAM.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.—A young man, CHARLES W. SCOTT, was arrested at the Washington Hotel, by Detective MCWILLIAMS, at a late hour Saturday night, on a charge of forgery preferred by FELKER & ZABRISKIE, black lead manufacturers. SCOTT was in the employ of the firm, and took advantage of his position, as is alleged, to alter the amounts of various promissory notes given by the firm, appropriating the difference to his own use, and entering the notes on the books for the original amounts. It is charged that he has realized several hundred dollars in this way. There are seven different charges against him. He was committed for examination.

FOUND DROWNED—SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of an unknown man, apparently about 30 years of age, and supposed to have been in the water about three weeks, was found near Bedloe's Island on Sunday afternoon, and towed to Jersey City. The body was nearly naked, having on only a pair of pants, while around the waist was tied a rope about ten feet long. Coroner HORTEN was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning, previous to which he will make an examination of the body, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is probable deceased came to his death by violent means.

ALLEGED THEFT AND ATTEMPTED RAPE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer WARD arrested a man named THOMAS SHANDLEY, charged with having entered the cabin of canal boat No. 1152, lying at the foot of Washington-street, Jersey City, and attempted to commit a rape on the person of a woman left in charge of the boat. It is also charged that the prisoner stole a hat and shirt from the boat. He was locked up for examination.

FLYING FISH.—The flying fish really flies, though many naturalists have asserted that its aerial movement was only an extended leap. Their fins are used as wings. They sustain themselves by an intermittent movement. They have been observed to fly a distance of seventy or a hundred yards, barely touching, *not* entering the water.

[Advertisement.]

TOILET PREPARATIONS.—The country is full of preparations for beautifying the complexion, renewing youth, etc.; but the only preparation that will effectually remove those brown and yellow spots, called moth-patches, or the still more disagreeable blemishes called freckles, is PERRY'S justly celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It never fails. Sold by all druggist.

[Advertisement.]

SHOES.—J. F. WITHERS has a superb stock of boots, shoes and slippers for ladies and children, and a full stock for gents and boys, suitable for City or country. No. 296 Fourth-av.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 24—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—C. H. Reimer, A. Wipperling, Miss Caroline Wanetscherk, Mr. and Mrs. Schad and family, Miss Eliza Cross, G. Scharff, L. Heimann, O. Pierce, J. Alkinson, O. C. Robinson, C. Jaegen, Miss Caroline Rhein, Mrs. Lohrman, Miss Korbel, Miss Weil, Miss Flora Lowenstein, J. Kaufmann, Miss Mary Bruns, Mrs. Ruppert, E. Eike, F. Krus, J. Wolff, W. Kohne, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Kolb, Miss Mary and Louisa Berendt, Miss Emma Ludwig, G. Bunte, Mrs. Bachl and family, Leopold and Albert Stahly, H. Von Lehe and family, W. Behr, B. Hulshoff, Mrs. Schrunden and family, O. Watjen, P. Kuhl, W. Bohn, Miss Emily Metzger, Kimmel, Miss H. Hauswirth, Miss Dorn, Miss C. Wiegand, Mrs. Ottenheimer and family, M. Rothschild and family, J. Basch, J. Frank, Miss Mary and Augusta Trefry, Miss Louisa Stuber, Miss Elizabeth Koerber, C. Hahnert, A. Simon, G. Reidel and family, Miss Eva Zimmerman, F. Emmerich, M. Oppenheimer, L. Hatrg, H. Klostermann, Miss Fanny Fuld, J. Christmann, J. Walther, C. Doering, Miss Elizabeth Kernelius, Miss Fanny and Jane Soudheimer, Mrs. Hamman and family, John Hildenger, G. Socner, Miss Jane Hubner, C. Bauer, Henry and Charles Schmersahl, Mrs. White, R. Sachs and family, F. Rosenneim, H. Schneider, H. Arbin, C. Gospel, G. Dottmeyer, J. Reineske and family, Mrs. Elizabeth Dans, M. Spiegel, J. Bestee & son, and 502 steerage.

JUNE 24—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg, &c.*—Caecile Borchart and 4 children, Dr. H. Hovet and wife, Louise Holzmeister and child, L. E. Amsinck and wife, Albert Natorp, T. Kelting, A. Dinger, F. Von Loehr, Louise Moelsch, Eva Pfannenstiel, M. Hastings, Carl Von Seebneau, C. Zentgraf, Carl Korner, C. Gultknechstein, G. Rausch, A. Blomann, F. Korn, F. Winkaus, C. Weinschmidt, A. Aronson and 4 children, H. W. Witte, Sidney Loud, W. Paulsen, F. Grohs, G. Isack, Bertha Fleitman, T. Schmidt and child, Marie Gebhardt, Elise Cramer and 2 children, M. B. Mann, F. Lockman, Mr. Ettinger and children. From Southampton—A. Moore, Jacob Schenk, Carl Schenk, August Zappler, Max Goldschmidt, Henriette Reie.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—M. J. Reilly and lady, Dr. L. A. Fallagant and lady, Dr. Cuyler and servant, Dr. Johnston, J. Waldburg, lady and servant, Miss C. Miller, Miss Brown, C. H. Way, lady and servant, Mrs. Foster and child, Mrs. Mattier and child, Mrs. R. Bentler, Dr. Epps, lady, child and servant, J. L. Paul, lady and child, Miss Bellamy, C. W. Montgomery, Mrs. M. P. Montgomery, Mrs. L. S. Russell, Miss Belle Russell, Miss Perkins, T. J. Perkins, Mrs. Wm. Shear, Miss G. Savage, M. B. Hodgson and lady, Miss Telfair and servant, N. B. Knapp, lady, child and nurse, Mrs. C. Gardner and 4 children, Mrs. Wyatt, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. J. Hampton, Mrs. M. Oalslough, Mrs. F. W. Cornwell and 2 children, Mr. Monteath and lady, J. McConnoughy, lady, 2 children and servant, A. E. Ferguson and lady, Mrs. A. H. Nye and servant, Col. E. C. Anderson, Hon. S. Cohen, S. O. Potts, Mr. Gasparoni, John R. Bond, J. W. Wagand, T. Beehan, M. Griffin, V. Wildman, Jonas Sandheim, S. B. Thomas, Mr. Phillips, J. H. Smith, W. H. Clark, D. McDonald, David H. Ross, Jas. A. Portens, W. W. Wilkinson, A. H. Fraser, E. Wildman, A. J. Miller, M. H. Carrol, Jas. Doyle, A. Cushing, C. E. Dyke, C. E. Dyke, Jr., J. Prindle, Thos. Holcomb, J. Young, J. Rotchild, A. Halli, H. Antenreith, Thos. Henderson, Geo. A. Pike, P. Friedenberg, J. F. Stillwell, Capt. J. J. Upham and servant, J. Bigler, F. Steward, Dr. F. J. Gould, J. S. Cullings, R. B. Crabb, N. N. Groot, Jno. C. Hay, and 19 in steerage.

In steamship Flambeau, from Charleston—Mrs. Rushton and child, Mrs. Mott and child, Capt. H. D. Leland, Capt. C. M. Payne, Col. W. W. Sanders, Col. H. B. Clitz, Geo. Lang and lady, H. N. Camp, D. N. Sanders, J. Bunce, B. Dart and lady, Mrs. P. M. Doucin and daughter, Mrs. Sarah Howe, Mrs. E. G. Wallop, H. Crain, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Day, Dennis Dunn, Mr. Fry, H. Obelinger, M. Wilford, Mrs. E. Ryan, J. M. Schutez, J. A. Neil, Mrs. E. Hilburn.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Judge Buchanan and daughter, Miss F. Annant, A. Maguire and wife, A. McNiel, E. Reed, E. St. Clair, J. E. Heath and wife, J. Harney, P. P. Olivas, wife and 4 children, J. Walker, Capt. Williamson, Miss Bloomfield, G. Borzens and wife, H. C. Paxson and wife, J. C. Karrigan and wife, Mrs. Mann and 4 children, J. Ludwig, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Felix Bavan, child and servant, A. N. Gill.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets...... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 2 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 26 | Gov. Island. 6 15 | Hell Gate... 7 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg June 10, Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 795 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. The Hamb. steamship Saxonia, from New-York, passed Hurst Castle June 13, at 8:30 A. M., Brem. steamship same day at 8:45 A.M., and steamship Atlantic at noon.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen June 9, Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 647 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. June 22, lat 43 06, lon. 50 24, saw bark L. U. Brookman, bound W.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans 16th and S. W. Pass 17th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 23d, at 4 A. M., 50 miles N. of Hatteras, met steamship Raleigh, bound S.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Ryder, New-Orleans 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Flambeau, Alexander, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Gumuri, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Brig Mary, (of Halifax,) Murphy, St. Juan, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to C. D. Hunter. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Premier, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Crowell, Grand Turk, T. I., 11 ds., with salt, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig T. A. Darell, (of Bermuda,) Avery, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Bob, (Br.,) Albury, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Spoken, &c.

John Welsh—brig, from Philadelphia for Sagua, June 21, lat. 36 07, lon. 74 42.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., June 13, brig Ceres, to sail for New-York in 2 ds.

At Cardenas, June 15, bark Mary Libby, ldg. for Boston.

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ARE LIGHTER and MORE ELASTIC, and will PRESERVE their GRACEFUL SHAPE where any *Elastic Single Spring Skirt* will have been *thrown aside as useless*. They are the LIGHTEST and MOST DURABLE SKIRT now made.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 397, June 23, 1866.
44, 40, 2, 18, 64, 56, 25, 26, 38, 12, 72, 45, 42.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 398, June 23, 1866.
73, 9, 55, 65, 66, 43, 34, 31, 46, 23, 40, 51, 75.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 297, June 23, 1866.
76, 72, 10, 26, 32, 28, 12, 40, 78, 1, 46, 31, 57.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 298, June 23, 1866.
75, 10, 67, 1, 36, 49, 32, 25, 56, 59, 15, 40, 70.

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